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SITTHI 'SATISFIED' WITH ASEAN BALI MEETING

BK300231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he was satisfied with the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, which ended yesterday.

The session ended with the ministers issuing a joint communique which highlighted the formal announcement of the ASEAN summit to be held in Manila next year.

A statement of ASEAN's support of the Khmer eight-point peace proposal was also endorsed. "We got what we wanted," said ACM [air chief marshal] Sitthi.

Thailand had been pushing for a summit of ASEAN leaders focusing on economic issues for the last four years but had been blocked by political consideration such as the Sabah issue between the Philippines and Malaysia.

In their statement, the ASEAN ministers said they recognised and agreed that they must double their efforts to achieve more economic and social progress, adding much remains to be done in their cooperative endeavours.

ACM Sitthi said the ASEAN Secretariat, headed by Phan Wannamethi, will work with ASEAN officials and the ASEAN Standing Committee to draw up a summit agenda and establish the preparatory machinery and present it to the ASEAN ministerial meeting in Manila in June. Touching on the ASEAN statement supporting the Khmer eight-point peace plan, ACM Sitthi said Thailand was successful in getting the statement separated from the ASEAN joint communique. At first, the statement on the resistance coalition's peace plan was to have been included in the joint statement, he said.

ACM Sitthi said such a move would have "diluted" the ASEAN statement. Thailand was also successful in getting certain "changes made" to the statement.

"We did not want to give any impression that progress in being made on the Kampuchean conflict because in reality no progress has been made at all," he said.

The minister's comments runs counter to statements made recently by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who said during a visit to Bangkok that progress was being made.

AFP CITES MOKHTAR ON PRESS CORPS PROBLEMS

BK300438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0433 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, April 30 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja disclosed Wednesday that he had fought "to the last minute" to allow an expelled NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to cover President Ronald Reagan's visit to Indonesia. The correspondent, Barbara Crossette, was apprehended in Bali Tuesday and flown out of the country.

"She happened to be one of my favorite correspondents, I know her well," Mr Mokhtar told hundreds of U.S. and foreign press in an official briefing on the first day of the U.S. President's visit. "I was trying till the last minute to get her in," he said.

Mr Mokhtar also disassociated himself from direct involvement in the decision to expel two Australian journalists accredited to the White House.

The two, Jim Middleton and Richard Palfreyman of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, were escorted from the press plane minutes before President Reagan arrived, and depoted to Bangkok.

(In Canberra, a senior Indonesian embassy official was summoned in the middle of the night Wednesday to hear an Australian protest over a ban on the two journalists from entering Bali.)

"It is not my jurisdiction, it is up to the information authorities," Mr Mokhtar said, but confirmed there was a balanket ban on Australian journalists entering Indonesia.

Asked if he thought the expulsions would cast a pall over the conference and whether the decision did not run counter to what Mr Reagan has termed "the winds of change" blowing through Asia, Mr Mokhtar replied "I hope not."

"I think the winds of change are still blowing, but some people don't like it," he said.

Australian journalists have been banned from entering Indonesia since an article appeared in an Australian newspaper earlier this month detailing the substantial business holdings accumulated by Indonesian President Suharto's family and business associates.

Sources close to Mr Mokhtar said he had been, and still was "very angry" about the expulsions.

Miss Crossette told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that she had been informed by American Embassy officials that the ban on her had been lifted, but that Indonesian officials had asked her to wait, she decided to enter Indonesia on a tourist visit. "Unfortunately it then became an immigration matter," Mr Mokhtar said.

Asked Wednesday whether the blacking out of news stories in foreign publications, including the story of the Australians' expulsion, and in another case an interview with Mr Mokhtar was acceptable, Mr Mokhtar replied, "it is done...it is puzzling isn't it."

REACTION TO CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT NOTED

Government Responds

OW300423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO -- Japanese Government officials met Wednesday to discuss measures to deal with the aftereffects of a Soviet nuclear power plant accident. The meeting, decided to ask the Air Self-Defense Force to dispatch F-4 Phantom jetfighters to collect dust to determine whether nuclear radioactive fallout had reached Japan following a major accident at Chernobyl power plant north of Kiev in the Soviet Ukraine.

Officials of the Science and Technology Agency, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Transport, and Defense, and Central Meteorological Agencies attended the Wednesday morning session, but admitted they did not have details on the accident. The accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant reportedly occurred on April 26.

The government instructed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to obtain correct information. At the same time, officials asked the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo to release details on the accident, which was said to be far worse than another serious accident that occurred at the Three Mile Island power plant in the United States in 1979. Japan has also said it is ready to offer technical assistance if the Soviets ask for help. The Soviet Government has already applied for help from West Germany and Sweden.

Foreign Ministry sources, however, said that as of Wednesday morning the Soviet Government had not sought Japanese assistance for the accident. They said the latest mishap could have a major effect on Soviet foreign policy since it occurred shortly after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev consolidated his domestic power base at the party convention in February.

The Natural Resources and Energy Agency set up a task force Wednesday morning and directed electric power companies to step up their safety measures for operating nuclear reactors. Japan has 31 nuclear power plants in operation, compared to 43 in the Soviet Union, which is currently the world's third largest nuclear power plant operator following the United States and France. The nine electric power companies which supply electricity across Japan, meanwhile, expressed concern about the unfavorable effect the Soviet accident will have on their power plant construction plans.

Electricity generated by nuclear power is less expensive than electricity generated by fossil fuel according to the electric companies, which would like to increase dependence on nuclear power plants. About 30 nuclear power plants are under consideration for construction, 18 of which have already been approved by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). The foreign ministry said 127 Japanese tourists were believed to be visiting Kiev as of Tuesday. But officials said they were not certain whether the tourists were in Kiev when the power plant accident occurred. The Soviet Government has issued a ban on travel to Kiev following the accident.

Public health officials in Kyoto and Osaka said no unusual amount of radioactivity had been detected as of Wednesday morning. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said the Japanese Government is intently interested in the Soviet accident.

Japan Air Lines said it checked two jets that made stops in Moscow Tuesday in flights between Tokyo and Europe, but found no traces of radioactivity. One flight arrived in Narita from Paris and the other arrived in London from Narita Tuesday. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told news reporters that the Tokyo summit of seven industrially advanced democracies May 4-6 may take up the issue of the Ukraine power plant accident. He said he had no new information.

Public 'Shocked'

OW300241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Fukui, April 30 KYODO -- Residents in Fukui, the prefecture with the highest concentration of nuclear power plants in Japan, Wednesday reacted with shock to reports that more than 2,000 people died in the Soviet nuclear accident. "We can't say 'it is not our business'", Miwako Ogiso, leader of a local anti-nuclear movement said. Ms. Ogiso pointed that Fukui houses 11 of the 32 nuclear power plants in operation in Japan, the largest concentration in the country. "I can picture what it looks like -- hell," she said when told there were unconfirmed reports that 2,000 people had died because of the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear plant.

"Nuclear power is no longer safe," said Jinzo Isobe, leader of a local plaintiff group which has filed a suit to stop the development of fast-breeder nuclear reactors in Japan. Ms. Ogiso said her group plans to urge the local authorities to order a safety check of all nuclear plants in Fukui prefecture and review disaster contingency procedures.

The Natural Resources and Energy Agency says it has ordered nation-wide monitoring to check for possible increases in radiation levels, but an official in charge of atomic energy safety predicted there will be very little effect on Japan from the Soviet radiation leak. Meanwhile, radiation levels at Fukushima prefecture, north of Tokyo, are normal four days after the accident, the Fukushima prefecture atomic power center said Wednesday. The center has stepped up monitoring of radioactive fallout at the instruction of the Science and Technology Agency, a center spokesman said. He said the center, which has 18 monitoring stations in the prefecture, will file reports about radiation levels to the agency daily instead of monthly as in the past.

There are two nuclear power stations in the prefecture with maximum protection capacity of eight million kilowatt-hours, the largest in any single prefecture.

No Request for Assistance

OW300233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO -- Japan, a leading operator of nuclear power plants, has not received any formal request from the Soviet Union to help fight a deadly fire at a malfunctioning nuclear power plant near Kiev, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. He said the Japanese government has no immediate plan to send officials to the Soviet Union to keep tabs on developments concerning the nuclear accident.

Both the Japanese Government and the nation's nuclear power industry sent groups of experts to the United States at the time of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident in 1979.

Information gathered by the Japanese Government so far is sketchy, the official said, adding the government will convene an emergency meeting of government officials shortly to deal with the crisis.

EVENT MARKS 60 YEARS OF IMPERIAL ENTHRONEMENT

OW291019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 29 Apr 86

[By Susan Moffat]

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO -- The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday feted the 60th anniversary of ascension to the throne of Emperor Hirohito amid tight security in a controversial ceremony at the Kokugikan Sumo arena.

The by-invitation-only gethering of 6,000 Japanese political, business, and cultural leaders and foreign envoys marked the longest-ever reign in the ancient imperial line in a formal, austere ceremony centering on a stage where the emperor sat, backed by a Bonsai pine and flanked by Chrysanthemum, the imperial flower, with a red and white Japanese flag overhead.

The celebration for the longest-reigning monarch in the world was subdued rather than jubilant, with speeches by Nakasone and parliamentary and judicial leaders focusing on the perseverance of the emperor and the Japanese people through hard times, with reference to peace, freedom, and the recently-added ideal of internationalization. The emperor also spoke, saying, "I still feel pain in my heart when I look back at the sacrifice of the people caused by the war ... I am deeply moved when I consider that our country has achieved an honorable status in the international community as a peaceful state after surviving numerous hardships through the efforts of the people."

Following the emperor's speech, Nakasone descended from the stage and, facing the emperor directly, led the 6,000 in three cheers of "tenno heika, banzai," (long live the emperor). Accompanied by the Metropolitan Police Band, the audience sang the strains of "Kimi Ga Yo," the national anthem, which is a paeon to the emperor. The Socialist and Communist Parties boycotted the ceremony, objecting that Nakasone was using the institution of emperor for political purposes, while other opposition groups linked reverence for the emperor to what they consider dangerous prewar ideas that led Japan into militarism earlier this century.

Outside the Japanese-style copper-roofed Sumo arena, plainclothes officers and riot police bearing shields and long truncheons, wearing dark helmets and protective gear resembling samurai armor patrolled streets and train platforms for several kilometers around the arena, which has been in a special state of security for the month leading up to the ceremony, with about 1,000 policemen stationed in the old downtown neighborhood.

In his speech, Nakasone used antique language to praise the perseverance of the emperor, saying "the bond of love and trust between his majesty the emperor and the people" has strengthened over the years, using words nearly identeical to the ones the emperor used about himself during his January 1, 1946 speech renouncing his divinity. "Although the status of his majesty the emperor shifted from the sovereign head of state to the symbol of Japan and symbol of unity of the Japanese people after the end of the war, his position as an essential pillar as the center of national unity has remained unchanged," said the prime minister.

The emperor's sovereignty over the prewar and wartime nation to which Nakasone referred is what keeps the imperial institution a touchy, nearly taboo subject in Japan, since some critics blame the emperor himself for Japan's headlong plunge into military expansionism before the war. The occupation forces absolved the emperor of responsibility and decided his office should not be abolished, but changed to symbolize a new, democratic society.

Today the emperor receives popular approval ratings of over 70 percent, and Japanese in everyday usage count years not since the birth of christ, but since the ascension of the present emperor, making this the year Showa 61.

Earlier Tuesday record numbers of ordinary citizens swelled normally off-limits paths of the imperial palace grounds to wave flags and wish a happy 85th birthday to the emperor, who greeted them from a balcony protected by bulletproof glass. But many Japanese maintain a phobia of anything suggesting nationalist tendencies, and today's simple ceremony, which included a children's choir singing Japanese songs, incurred stiff opposition and threats of violence from radical left-wing groups.

Prime Minister Nakasone has made a point of a taboo-breaking "settling of postwar accounts" by arranging and attending controversial events such as today's ceremony and official worship at the Yasukuni shrine to the war dead, where some war criminals are also enshrined.

Under the Nakasone administration, the Ministry of Education has encouraged schools to fly the national flag and sing "Kimi Ga Yo" at graduation ceremonies, which stirred a hornet's nest of opposition from pacifist and leftist groups.

At today's ceremony, congratulatory speeches were also made by Michita Sakata, speaker of the House of Representatives, Mutsuo Kimura, president of the House of Councillors, Koichi Yaguchi, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Pierre Nelson Coffi, ambassador of the Ivory Coast and dean of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps.

The crown prince and his younger brother Prince Hitachi and his wife also sat on stage at some distance from the emperor.

FINAL LIST OF DELEGATES TO TOKYO SUMMIT ISSUED

OW300941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO -- Following is the list of delegates to the May 4-6 Tokyo summit:

(Japan)

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone
Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe
Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita
International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe

(The United States)

President Ronald Reagan
Secretary of State George Shultz
Secretary of the Treasury James Baker

(Britain)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher
Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe
Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson

(France)

President Francois Mitterrand
Prime Minister Jacques Chirac
Foreign Minister Jean-Berard Raimond

(West Germany)

Chancellor Helmut Kohl
Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg
Economics Minister Martin Bangemann

(Italy)

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi
Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti
Minister of the Treasury Giovanni Goria

(Canada)

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
Foreign Minister Joe Clark
Finance Minister Michael Wilson

(The European Community)

EC Commission President Jacques Delors (of France)
Dutch Prime Minister Rudolphus Lubbers (EC Council chairman)

AGREEMENT MADE WITH PRC TO EXPAND NEWS SERVICES

OW281151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 28 KYODO -- Japan and China Monday agreed to increase the number of reporters admitted to each other's country and to set up bureaus apart from the capital. The agreement, signed at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, means that Japanese news organizations will be able to station correspondents in Shanghai and the southern city of Guangzhou.

The number of reporters each country can send will be increased from 36 at present to 46.

KYODO news service, along with the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and ASAHI SHIMBUN newspapers, has applied for permission to open a bureau in Shanghai, and the application is expected to be approved soon by Chinese authorities, diplomatic sources say.

REACTION TO SOUTH'S SINKING OF SHIP CONTINUES

29 Apr Radio Commentary

SK300420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0553 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Brigandish Piracy"]

[Text] On 24 April, the South Korean puppets committed the beastly act of shelling our peaceful fishing boat on the high seas on the East Sea, killing and wounding several fishermen and sinking the fishing boat. As has been reported, the fishing boat "Trawler No 1,390" belonging to Kosong Fishery Station of our country was sailing along its normal course after finishing a distant fishing operation. There was not even one armed crew member on our peaceful fishing boat, and the course along which the boat was sailing was on the high seas east of Kosong, far from the South Korean coast.

However, the South Korean puppets attempted to illegally hijack our fishing boat, which was returning to port, by mobilizing combat ships. As our crew members continued their voyage, not responding to this, the South Korean puppets fled after sinking the boat by shelling it, thus committing a beastly act. The brigandish act of the South Korean puppets in shelling our peaceful fishing boat, which was sailing on the high seas, killing fishermen and sinking the boat, is intolerable piracy which infringes on officially recognized international law on voyages and which violates international practice. It was a preplanned and premeditated military provocation.

We sternly denounce and condemn with surging indignation the criminal maneuvers of the South Korean puppets, who illegally attacked our peaceful fishing boat. It is not first time that the puppets committed such a beastly act as making a surprise attack on our unarmed boats while sailing, thereby hijacking or sinking them.

Even in recent years the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique sank the "Pungsan-ho", our fish detecting boat which was sailing on the high seas in the East Sea, by shelling and bombing from warships and helicopters it had mobilized. It also committed the brigandish act of chasing and attacking our fishing boats which were returning to their ports after completing fishing operations on the seas off the coastal countries in the Indian Ocean.

When South Korean boats have met with accidents, we have sacrificially rescued them and repatriated them after treating their crews with compatriotic love and restoring their health. We generously pardoned and repatriated to South Korea even those who were arrested while committing spy acts after illegally infiltrating into the territorial waters of our country and who frankly admitted their crimes.

Despite this, the South Korean puppets dealt armed attacks on our boats sailing on the high seas, and even on our fishing boats which had met with disaster. Thus, they openly perpetrated brigandish and beastly acts, which can be committed only by most vicious military hooligans who do not possess even the basic conscience of mankind or reason.

The puppets' piracy committed this time is part of their anticommunist war racket against us. The "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, in which a large number of some 200,000 troops and the most modern war equipment, including nuclear weapons, were mobilized, was a nuclear test war aimed at starting a total war based on a nuclear preemptive attack and at conquering the northern half of the Republic by armed force.

Even before this provocative war exercise ended, the puppets staged the "Ttangbol-86" war exercise by dragging in more than 3 million of the puppet army troops, reserve forces, and civil defense corps. They also perpetrated an adventurous war exercise codenamed "Flying Tiger-86" by mobilizing armed forces from all services branches of the army, navy, and air force on the eastern front.

At this very time, the puppets committed piracy by sinking our peaceful fishing boat. This shows what state their anticommunist war racket has reached.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique perpetrated beastly piracy is a product of its last-ditch efforts to extricate itself from trouble. The anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle of the South Korean students and people is being more vigorously carried out about the time of anniversaries of the 19 April popular uprising and the Kwangju uprising. The mass movement of the students and people, which is continuing even amid cruel suppression, is gripping the puppets' windpipe.

It is not accidental that the foreign news media has noted that the next Marcos is Chon Tu-hwan. The Chon Tu-hwan clique needed a shocking incident to escape from such crisis.

The puppets' beastly piracy against our peaceful fishing boat is a criminal act committed in accordance with a preplanned aim to divert the people's attention elsewhere. This is not the only aim the puppets pursued. The puppets have continuously raved about the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion to date. However, public opinion in the world has not paid attention to such slanderous propaganda.

Under such circumstances, in order to create public opinion as if there is threat of a southward invasion on the Korean peninsula, the puppets attacked and sank our peaceful fishing boat when an international conference discussing sports issues was being held. Thus, they are propagating that this incident is a phenomenon of a threat of southward invasion.

This is an example of the shameless acts of the U.S. imperialists, who rave about preventing terrorist acts and legitimate self-defense even after killing numerous civilians by suddenly attacking Libya.

The puppets' brigandish act has only revealed their true nature as most vicious burglars and human butchers. It also proved that the South Korean puppets are pursuing confrontation, not dialogue, and war, and peace.

The piratic act committed by the puppets will never be tolerated. The puppets who murdered our innocent fishermen will have to pay dearly for their act. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should take responsibility for all consequences arising from the recent incident and should apologize to our people.

28 Apr NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK300109 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 27 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 April commentary: "Murderers Will Not Go Unpunished"]

[Text] All the people in the northern half of the Republic can hardly suppress the surging indignation in their hearts over the barbarous piracy committed by the South Korean puppets who have sunk our peaceful fishing boat on the high seas in the East Sea and killed or wounded the fishermen.

Guaranteeing free passage of ships on the high seas is a publicly recognized norm and a general practice which has been respected and commissioned even among countries that have different ethnic peoples and different social systems, much more in the case with consanguineous people sharing the same blood. What is more, it is a noble national duty for the North and South which stand face to face across the Military Demarcation Line to observe such an accepted norm and custom.

In the past, when South Korean fishermen were in distress on the high seas, we made it a rule to rescue them at the risk of sacrificing ourselves, accord them hospitality with warm compatriotic love, and send them back safely after even restoring their health.

However, the South Korean puppets sank a peaceful fishing boat manned by fellow countrymen which was returning home on a route on the high seas by subjecting it to ruthless naval bombardment and murdered the fishermen in a barbarous manner. In view of nationalism and in view of the demand of international law, this is an intolerable brigandish act committed in broad daylight as well as a piracy infuriating the whole world that can be committed only by military hooligans such as the Chon Tu-hwan ring trained as murderers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the descendants of American pirates.

The South Korean puppets' piracy in the East Sea this time is part of a premeditated criminal act committed in order to rescue the fate of the ring that is nearing its end because of the indelible sins committed before the nation and people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist dictatorial system is now going through a serious crisis in the face of the campaign kicked off to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the fascist Constitution, along with the brave anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life.

In a bid to obliterate the movement for democratization which is growing among the South Korean people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now clinging to the rule of terror backed by bayonet-wielding, while attempting to divert public sentiment by frenziedly kicking off a commotion about the threat of southward invasion taking advantage of the two great events such as the Asian and the Olympic Games. None of such things, however, has produced a breakthrough for the director faced with a doom.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to find a way out from this blind alley through military adventurism. The puppets' brigandish piracy committed in the East Sea is aimed at making an excuse to justify their maneuvers to provoke a new war by exacerbating tension to the extreme through the creation of a new and shocking incident. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is indeed a group of blood-thirsty murderers and ruthless pirates who, without the slightest hesitation, commit piracy of murdering their fellow countrymen in order to prolong their dirty lives.

The South Korean puppets' piracy is not something that they have committed for the first time. The puppets have tried to justify their criminal acts by fictitious advertisement that they sank spy boats every time such incidents cropped up. They did exactly the same thing again this time. However, they cannot cloak their nature as pirates which has already been laid bare for all to see by such a clumsy stratagem.

Despite their greater sin of having sunk a peaceful fishing boat on the high seas and of having killed or wounded fishermen, the puppets have committed double crimes by trying to paint the boat as a spy boat and thereby misleading public opinion. The provocateurs and criminals who have committed piracy will never get away with their crime.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to cling to the reckless game of playing with fire while exacerbating tension in defiance of our repeated warnings, they will never be able to avoid the retaliatory punishment and will be fully held accountable for the consequences arising therefrom.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary Cited

SK291034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary says that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique will have to pay dearly for having committed a piracy against our peaceful fishing boat in the open sea in broad daylight in violation of international law. The author of the commentary notes that the Chon Tu-hwan group is shamelessly making false propaganda about a "spy boat" and the like. This reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief!" With such false propaganda the puppets try to justify their criminal act, the commentary says, and continues:

The piracy against our peaceful fishing boat was committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group driven to bay in an attempt to divert elsewhere the people's eyes of hatred and prop up the shaking ruling foundation. Through this shocking incident the puppets sought to convince the world people of the non-existent "armed provocation of the North."

This incident clearly shows the treacherous color of the puppets, bloodthirsty murderers and military hooligans who murder fellow countrymen by all means any time and any place for the maintenance of their power. This also shows with increasing clarity who is wrecking peace, aggravating the tension and bringing dark clouds of war over the Korean peninsula.

Radio 'Talk' Denounces 'Piracy'

SK300350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2309 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Unattributed talk: "Warmongers' Calculated Piracy"]

[Text] The puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is running riot in provoking a new war under the positive instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has committed the barbarous piracy of mounting an armed attack on our peaceful fishing boat on the high seas, killing or wounding several fishermen and sinking the boat. This act is now arousing boiling indignation among our people.

From the very beginning, it has been a norm accepted in international law and an internationally recognized custom that ships either fishing or sailing on the high seas are inviolable.

This notwithstanding, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed a barbarous act of killing or wounding several fishermen and sinking their boat, an act that can never be forgiven for thousands of years to come, by subjecting Trawler No 1390 of the Kosong Fishery Station to indiscriminate fire by machinegun and rockets at about 1600 on 24 April in waters off Kosong, Kangwon Province, by mobilizing combat ships. This beastly piracy by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, which made an armed raid on a peaceful fishing boat manned by its fellow countrymen on the high seas in broad daylight, is an heinous and lawless criminal act that can never be forgiven in view of nationalism and in view of accepted international law and customs.

As is already known, our fishing boat was returning to Kosong, where the ship is berthed, flying a streamer signaling that it had a shipload of fish, after completing a day on the sea far from port, following a normal route on the high seas. Judged from outward appearances, the fishing boat Trawler No 1390 is not a big ship, weighing only about 450 tons, and can be easily identified as a fishing boat. There was nothing about the ship that could lead anyone to suspect, let alone anything that deserves an attack from anybody, in view of its course and in view of the waters it was sailing.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring's piracy committed against our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning to port following a route on the high seas, flying a streamer signaling that it had caught a shipload of fish, is nothing but part of a deliberate and premeditated act of military provocation caused with a view to rescue from its dirty fate the group, which is nearing its last minutes because of the indelible sins committed before the nation and people.

This is clearly evidenced by the undeniable fact that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring kept tabs on Trawler No 1390 from the time the fishing boat was fishing on the high seas by mobilizing combat ships, and by the fact that the ring began to babble about an unidentified ship moving southward or about a spy boat that had attempted to land as soon as the incident took place, as if to say that it had been waiting for such an opportune moment.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist dictatorial system is going through a serious crisis in the face of the campaign kicked off to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the fascist Constitution, as well as in the face of the brave anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life. In a bid to obliterate the movement for democratization, which is growing daily among the South Korean people, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, while clinging to rule by terror backed by bayonet wielding, is now exacerbating tension under the nonexistent theory of southward invasion and is now trying to find a way out of the crisis by diverting public attention at home and abroad, all to no avail.

However, no such attempts has produced a breakthrough for the dictator, who is faced with doom. In a bid to emerge from such a blind alley, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to find a way out by military adventure. Following the recent frenzied "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, a large-scale exercise simulating a full-scale attack against the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, while daily launching such criminal war exercises as "Ttangbol-86" and "Piho-86" by mobilizing military forces amounting to millions in number, is reeking of war powder.

In a bid to mount an invasion against the northern half of the Republic at any opportune time, the U.S. imperialists and puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring have reorganized their plans for operations and combat on a full scale in order to suit them to their offensive strategy and have increased the military forces of the puppet army, including 180,000 commando units, to a number totaling some 1 million. Reorganizing the military forces of the puppet army to make them an offensive-type, they have deployed more than 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and the puppet army in forward areas close to the Military Demarcation Line so as to shift them into offensive operations at any given time.

While calling on its followers to quickly establish a war footing, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring is screaming at them to ensure an appropriate amount of war reserve materials and to stockpile medicines and daily necessities for emergency. The puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan changed for the worse the rules governing physical examinations for the conscripted so as to recruit even dwarves and people having skin diseases into the puppet army.

Situations that can be observed only on the eve of war are being created in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring. At such a time, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan has committed a grave act of military provocations against us on the high seas by mobilizing combat ships. This is nothing but premeditated piracy designed to justify their maneuvers to provoke a new war by creating a new and shocking incident, thereby exacerbating tension to the extreme. Also, the piracy committed this time by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring is a product of a premeditated strategem aimed at bringing under control the political chaos, which is becoming more serious with the passage of time, and the crisis facing its regime.

All facts clearly show that the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a bloodthirsty human slaughterer whose group of ruthless pirates in addition unhesitatingly commit piracy by killing its fellow countrymen and violate international law on the high seas only in order to prolong its dirty live.

What is more, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring has once again laid bare for the world to see its dirty nature as worthless human rubbish, a ringleader of intrigue and provocation, and national butcher by unhesitatingly committing a dirty act of killing our fishermen on the high seas and then fabricating them to be spies and announcing them as spies. Provocateurs and criminals who have murdered their fellow countrymen will never get away with their murder.

Our people will never tolerate murderers and provocateurs who have killed and wounded fishermen and sunk their ship through an armed attack on our peaceful fishing boat, and will make them pay dearly.

Sinking Labeled 'Challenge'

SK300225 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2309 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Unattributed talk: "A Systematic Challenge to Dialogue and Peace"]

[Text] As has already been made known, the group of Chon Tu-hwan military gangsters on 24 April committed the barbarous piracy of perpetrating naval gunfire on our peaceful fishing boat "Trawler No 1,390" belonging to the Kosong fishery station which was returning after a fishing operation on the high seas east of Kosong, killing many fishermen, and sinking it.

The fact that, mobilizing battle ships, the South Korean puppets killed innocent fishermen and sunk our peaceful fishing boat by indiscriminately firing guns after trying to kidnap it is a flagrant violation of the international law and a broad daylight piracy.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets are wantonly perpetrating all sorts of tricks and deception by unfolding a false propaganda to the effect that our peaceful fishing boat was a spy boat attempting to land in South Korea. Thus, they have revealed their dirty and shameless nature once again.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's barbarous piracy and its vicious maneuvers clearly prove that the rascals do not want dialogue for the alleviation of tension in our country and its peace and reunification and that they publicly and openly [chongmyon uro] refuse it.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while actively following the criminal new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their two Koreas strategy, has adhered to the policy of confrontation by deliberately aggravating the situation whenever an atmosphere for dialogue for peace and reunification was created in our country.

When the multilateral dialogues between the North and South were held and the desire of all brethren for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification was growing with the delivery of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims as an occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique triggered the Panmunjom shooting incident in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and perpetrated the provocative act of attempting to kidnap our peaceful fishing boats "Chungsong No 524-1 and No 524-2" on the high seas. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan clique committed the criminal act of throwing a wet blanket over the North-South dialogue from its beginning.

In particular, when the North-South dialogue was successfully held thanks to our sincere and earnest efforts and, with this as the occasion, an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity among our brethren was enhanced in the (?past period), the rascals did not hesitate to suspend overnight the North-South dialogue that was in progress smoothly by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise together with the U.S. imperialists.

Before the end of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which was staged in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against us, the other party of dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the double stooge of the United States and Japan, triggered in succession such war rackets as "Ttangbol-86" and "Piho-86". Thus, it has tried to create artificial obstacles to North-South dialogue.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which has been frantic in treacherous and treasonous acts, has gone so far as to challenge dialogue and peace by perpetrating even such senseless act as the barbarous piracy perpetrated this time.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is precisely the ringleader who has driven North-South relations into a grave status as seen today under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and who is leading the situation of our country to the critical brink of war.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying to patch up the present crisis in South Korea and to maintain its power by extremely aggravating the situation of the country. However, the South Korean people do not want to live under the rule of others any longer. They have started the great march toward democratization while sternly declaring their firm determination to oppose the dictatorial rule. Under such a situation, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying to find a way out in such a way as perpetrating piracy, aggravating North-South confrontation, and concocting political tricks. However, this is a clumsy and foolish act.

The path that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique mocking the fate of the people and challenging the aspiration of the nation should traverse is only the disgraceful path of ruin, and what it will face is only the stern judgment of history.

If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique continues to adhere to the reckless playing with fire while aggravating the situation, despite our repeated warnings, it will be held fully responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Fishery Workers Denounce Sinking

SK291052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- Employees of the Wonsan and Nampo Fishery Stations held meetings to condemn the piracy of the South Korean puppet clique in killing our fishermen and sinking our peaceful fishing boat by shelling it in the open sea east of Korea.

The speakers vehemently denounced with surging national indignation the armed provocation of the South Korean puppets against our peaceful fishing boat as open brigandism and a grave criminal act for rendering acute the North-South confrontation and leading the situation to the brink of war.

The piracy of the South Korean puppets, they noted, was part of their vicious intrigues to bridge over the internal crisis of South Korea created by themselves and a premeditated and deliberate armed provocation intended to aggravate the situation of our country and unleash a new war.

The speakers said they committed such base act to get something by creating the impression that there actually exists "threat" from the North at a time when a meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees was open in Seoul.

The speakers warned that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persisted in the play with fire, misjudging our patient efforts for peace as a sign of weakness, they will face a hundred-fold, nay, a thousand-fold punishment.

They said: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who committed the never-to-be-condoned crime are now trying to conceal their despicable piracy with outcries over "a spy boat" and so on, but their crime is indelible.

The speakers demanded that the U.S. imperialists quit South Korea at once, taking along all their destruction weapons, and the South Korean puppets apologize to the whole nation for their recent piracy and severely punish the murderers.

Fishing Station Manager Speaks

SK300653 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0008 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique's barbarous piracy of killing our fishermen and sinking our peaceful fishing boat by attacking it on the high seas on the East Sea has now arouse surging indignation among the entire people of the northern half of the Republic.

Son Yu-ul, manager of the Kosong fishery station says as follows:

[Begin Son recording] As has already been reported, the South Korean puppets' battle ships launched a naval gunfire on our fishing boat "Trawler No 1,390" belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station on 24 April.

Our fishing boat departed the port for fishing operation on 22 April and conducted fishing operation on the high seas east of Kosong. Because of the rascals' barbarous atrocity this time, two fishermen were killed mercilessly, four were seriously wounded, and the fishing boat was sunk.

Our boat was an unarmed fishing boat. It was heading toward Kosong Port on its routine course. That day, the South Korean puppet clique mobilized battle ships and attempted to kidnap our fishing boat and its crewmen to South Korea by deliberately hindering its voyage in flagrant violation of the international law. However, when our fishing boat continued its voyage, rejecting the rascals' attempt, the South Korean puppet ships launched machine gun and rocket fire at it and then escaped southward.

The exact location of our fishing boat at that time was on the high seas latitude 38 degrees, 39 minutes, 12 seconds north and longitude 128 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds east.

The South Korean puppet clique's barbarous atrocity perpetrated this time is a brigandish act in broad daylight. The rascals' barbarous atrocity perpetrated this time is an intolerable piracy that can be committed only by the South Korean puppet clique which has been engaged in slaughtering and provocations.

Our fishermen at the Kosong Fishery Station, together with all people in the northern half of the Republic, sternly condemn the South Korean puppets' criminal act with surging indignation.

The South Korean puppets' piracy against our peaceful fishing boat this time is not their first. This piracy was perpetrated in accordance with the scenario written by the U.S. imperialists.

This notwithstanding, far from apologizing for their barbarous atrocity of having killed our fishermen and sunk the fishing boat, the South Korean puppets are clamoring that our fishing boat was a spy boat like a thief turning on the owner. This is nothing but a sophistry of those who have committed crimes. The South Korean puppet clique will not go unpunished.

Proceeding from the desire for peace and peaceful reunification we have shown our patience and self-restraint to the end. Therefore, the South Korean puppets should not misunderstand such a stand of ours and should not run wild at random. The South Korean puppets should apologize for the criminal act that they committed this time before the nation and should sternly punish the murderers. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly know that it will pay due price for any of its military provocation and should act discreetly.

If the rascals continue to adhere to the reckless war provocation maneuvers as seen this time, they will bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.
[end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON NICARAGUA

SK300718 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0505 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman on 30 April in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Of late, the U.S. imperialists are more blatantly carrying out the maneuvers of aggression and intervention against Nicaragua. The Reagan administration has demanded in an ultimatum that Congress approve \$100 million of military aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary elements. At the same time, by mobilizing a large number of U.S. and Honduran military troops, it is even staging a joint military exercise postulating an invasion of Nicaragua in the Honduran border area adjacent to Nicaragua and in the Caribbean area. These reckless maneuvers staged by the U.S. imperialists are an atrocious encroachment on the sovereignty of Nicaragua, its independence, and its territorial integrity, and are a grave threat to the peace and security of the Central American and Caribbean area. The DPRK Government and the Korean people strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' shameless act of intervention and their aggressive maneuvers against the Nicaraguan Government and people. From the first day of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the U.S. imperialists have sought all kinds of maneuvers in order to obliterate it in its cradle.

The U.S. imperialists are instigating Somoza remnants expelled from Nicaragua and are driving them forward as the shock brigades to overthrow the Sandinist government. At the same time, they are offering a huge amount of funds to the surrounding countries and are exploiting them in their maneuvers of aggression and intervention against Nicaragua.

The U.S. imperialists have laid mines in the seas off Nicaragua and blockaded the waterways to it, thus openly imposing military pressure, threat, and blackmail. Some time ago, the U.S. State Department even issued a statement, far-fetchedly claiming that Nicaragua had invaded Honduras. This fully shows the rampage of the U.S. imperialists in seeking an excuse for armed intervention against Nicaragua.

Countering the U.S. imperialists' reckless military provocation maneuvers, the Sandinist People's Army and the Nicaraguan people have gone into the state of a wartime vigilance, and are rising as one in order to smash the aggressors and defend the fatherland which they have gained by blood. This is a just, self-defensive step by the Nicaraguan people to defend their sovereignty.

The United States must halt at once all kinds of aggressive maneuvers to strangle Nicaragua. At the same time, they must stop military aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary rascals, and must take their talons of aggression off Nicaragua and Central America. In addition, the United States must respond to the peace-loving initiative of the Nicaraguan Government to alleviate the tension in the Central American and Caribbean area and to stabilize the situation in this area. Any desperate maneuvers of the imperialists cannot obliterate the revolutionary cause of the Nicaraguan people.

As in the past, the DPRK Government and the Korean people will continue to firmly stand on the side of the Nicaraguan people advancing along the road of opposing imperialism and seeking independence, and will actively support and encourage their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors with all their strength.

[Dated] 30 April 1986, Pyongyang

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES SHULTZ REMARKS ON LIBYA

SK300443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON Wednesday denounces the U.S. state secretary for having revealed the brigandish aggressive ambition against Libya. A signed commentary of the paper recalls that Shultz when interviewed by LOS ANGELES TIMES talked about the United States' "possible military strike" and "pressure through secret activities" on Libya and said it would "urge" the U.S. "allies" to "cooperate" in anti-Libya moves. It says the outbursts of Shultz were a revelation of the sinister designs of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war, and clearly showed their intention to seize Libya by hook or by crook. This is an impudent challenge to the world's peace-loving people denouncing the barbarous bombing of Libya, it points out.

The commentary further says:

When Shultz babbled that every means would be used for "successful secret activities against Libya", he virtually meant that the United States, the boss of terrorism, would continue its terrorism in Libya and other areas. What cannot be overlooked in particular is the U.S. imperialists' attempt to coerce their "allies" into anti-Libya moves.

This is another proof that U.S. imperialism is the very one trying to stifle the independence and sovereignty of Libya and the heinous enemy disturbing world peace and security. The U.S. imperialists must give up their shameless ambition to dominate Libya and act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS DPRK EFFORTS FOR PEACE

SK241106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0131 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, always make all their efforts to safeguard peace and security in Korea, Asia and the world against war in unity with all the peaceloving people of the world, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

Noting that the foreign policy and external activities of the WPK and the DPRK government are run through with love for peace, the article says:

The WPK and the DPRK Government proposed basic ways for peace in Asia and the rest of the world such as the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region, removal of aggressive military bases and withdrawal of foreign troops from other countries, termination of the arms race and the complete abolition of nuclear weapons and are actively striving for their realisation. This well shows their peaceloving stand.

In recent years alone they put forward proposals for tripartite talks and for North-South parliamentary talks in order to ease tensions and create a favourable climate for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification. Our efforts for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and being redoubled in the current International Year of Peace.

Our people warmly hail the step of the United Nations in setting this year as the International Year of Peace and hope that an epochal turn will take place in achieving detente and peace this year. Reflecting this desire of our people, the DPRK government formed the DPRK organizing committee for observing the International Year of Peace and is making positive efforts for peace in Korea, Asia and world.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are massively building up aggressive armed forces in South Korea and frequently conducting military maneuvers together with the South Korean puppets to invade the northern half of the Republic, the article continues: All facts clearly show who truly wants peace and who wants a war on the Korean peninsula.

The article stresses: It is our consistent stand and unshakable will to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way and maintain and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula. If the United States truly wants peace in Korea, it must discard the "two Koreas" policy, stop new war provocation moves, respond to our proposal for tripartite talks and take a practical step for the withdrawal of its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. This would accord with the desire not only of the Korean people and the American people, but also of all peoples who want peace.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS CHON VISIT TO WEST EUROPE

SK241247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 23 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 April commentary: "The Junkets That Were Treated Coldly"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who left Seoul on 5 April for junkets to four West European countries -- England, West Germany, France, and Belgium -- returned on 21 April. In the press conference held on the plane on his way home and in his arrival statement at Kimpo Airport, he said that his junkets contributed to promoting friendly relations with the four West European countries, opening avenues for understanding and cooperation, and ushering in the new era of cooperation with these countries for 21st century. He bragged that the achievements were greater than expected.

The British paper THE TIMES said that Chon Tu-hwan was trying to improve his tarnished image by showing the scenes in which he met with high-ranking authorities of Western countries. Thus, his junkets to the West Europe were junkets of a pauper arranged to beg for other people's sympathy and improve the situation of one who has been driven into a corner.

At a time when the popular movement was continuing in South Korea against the dictatorial rule, and more and more people were saying that the storms, which expelled the dictator in the Philippines, will move northward and sweep South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan left for West Europe. It is clear that there is no need to talk about the new era in the 21st century, when political instability and social disorder are indefinitely continuing and when it is impossible to predict the future political situation.

It was only a last-ditch effort to display stability in South Korea for the forthcoming Olympic Games that he left for the junkets amid a terror-ridden atmosphere in South Korea. However, South Korea is neither stable nor in peace. The police have assumed emergency duties, and 30,000 armed police troops are deployed on the streets. Subsequently, a military exercise has been staged with the mobilization of 3 million regular and irregular armed forces. This is for the purpose of threatening the people in South Korea and thwarting the movement for democratization. It was precisely under this terror-ridden atmosphere that the South Korean dictator continued his junkets to West Europe.

He bragged about his achievements but, in actuality, no one welcomed him. Democratic political parties and public organizations in London, Bonn, and Paris issued statements opposing Chon Tu-hwan's visits, and sent letters of protest to their governments. At the same time, citizens staged protest demonstrations. In Paris, some 4,000 citizens condemned the visit of the South Korean dictator as an insult to France and to all people who value human rights and man's dignity. They demanded his immediate departure. He was not properly treated also by the government authorities in the countries he visited. The representatives of all countries he visited avoided meeting him at the airport contrary to diplomatic practice, and the talks with him were held in a form of private conversation on a sofa. They had no desire to officially meet the fascist dictator denounced at home and abroad.

There has been no democratic tradition whatsoever in South Korea, and no one has supported the dictatorial rule in South Korea. In his talks with Chon Tu-hwan, West German Chancellor Kohl expressed regret over the violation of human rights in South Korea, and urged him to allow democratic freedom. This was an expression of protest over the harsh dictatorial rule.

During his sojourn in West Europe, the South Korean dictator repeatedly said that he would step down when his term ends. This was only stereotypical sugar-coated lip service to pretend that he has no ambition for long-term office. While he was touring Europe, the DJP, ignoring the popular movement for constitutional amendment, was desperately varnishing the present constitution by which the 1-man dictatorship has been justified. It was saying that constitutional amendment is possible only when the time is ripe. This means that the constitution will not be revised. Without constitutional amendment, the change of power will be like a cake in a picture [the change of power will be meaningless].

In Europe, while saying that he had no desire for long-term office, the South Korean dictator himself campaigned for it. He begged everyone he met for support for the 1988 Olympic Games. In this respect, it is no secret that the Olympic banner is used in South Korea as a tool for long-term office. If he is willing to step down when his term ends, he will not oppose the constitutional amendment for a direct presidential election, which all the eligible voters unanimously demand, nor will he use the Olympic Games as a tool to maintain his power.

At the same time, everywhere he went, he put forth the question of South Korea's entry into the United Nations and the questions of cross-recognition and cross-contacts, and begged for support for them.

Apparently fearful of the serious impact which the trade deficit, the growing foreign debts, poor business operations, and growing unemployment will have on the political life in the South Korean society, the South Korean dictator put forth the question of free trade and bona fide competition based on the principle of reciprocity many times where he was paying his visits. Instead of thinking that the technologically backward South Korean products can penetrate the West European capitalist market where protectionism has been adopted and the tariff wall built, and can compete with the goods of the countries in the area, it would be better to expect the flow of the Han River to reverse itself. Chon Tu-hwan also propagandized that the introduction of technology and collaboration, which have been heavily concentrated on the United States and Japan, can now be expanded to Europe and be diversified. However, this will only make the South Korean economy, subjugated by the U.S. and Japanese monopolistic capitalists, be bound even by West European capital, thus further deepening its submission.

In his junkets to the West European countries, the South Korean dictator faced the protest and denunciation of the peoples in those countries, was coldly treated by the government authorities of those countries, and returned with an empty bag and no gains. This is the natural treatment given to the unpopular fascist dictator supported by no one.

Chon Tu-hwan's junkets to West Europe were a result of the desperate maneuvers of the dictator who has no future. Accompanying him during the junkets, Yi Sun-cha met with money market officials in Switzerland, in Vancouver, Canada, and in Seattle, the United States. In this connection, rumors are being spread that Yi Sun-cha might have changed the name of the depositor for the deposits she made in those areas. If this is true, we can think that the South Korean dictator is foreseeing a fate similar to Marcos'. Perhaps, the real objectives of his junkets to West Europe were to stop over in Canada and the United States where he has his bank deposits.

UNC COUNTERPROPOSES MAC MEETING BE HELD 6 MAY

SK300102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The U.N. Command yesterday counterproposed the 435th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) be convened next Tuesday at the truce village of Panmunjom. The counterproposal was made in response to a North Korean call for holding the MAC session today, apparently in connection with sinking of an "unidentified ship" in waters on the East Sea off Kosong last Thursday.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DEPARTURE OF PRC PILOT

SK301152 Seoul YONHAP in English 1144 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP) -- Chen Baozhong, the Chinese pilot who flew his MIG-19 to South Korea last February on a defection attempt, was sent to a third country of his choice Wednesday upon completion of legal procedures, the Defense Ministry announced. Chen, 26, requested political asylum in a third country after he made an emergency landing in a South Korean air force base on Feb. 21. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with China. It was the sixth landing of Chinese aircraft on the South Korean soil since 1961.

GOVERNMENT 'CAN FULLY MANAGE' CURRENT SITUATION

SK291235 Seoul YONHAP in English 1150 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday the government can fully manage the current tumultuous situation thanks to a desire of the majority of the people for stability and to their potentialities resisting insecurity. "In a democratic society, there ought to be also freedom of being somewhat noisy and the people will be able to digest disturbances arising from it with their sense of criticism," said the president. Chon made the remarks while meeting with former Presidents Yun Po-son and Choe Kyu-ha over a luncheon at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

"The current situation (facing the country)," he went on, "poses neither any major problem to the maintenance of public peace, nor any substantial difficulty to the people's livelihood." The president, however, warned that the government would cope with resolutely to assert legal order [as received], if the situation exceeds a certain limit. "The situation of today is a transitional travail on our country's way to democracy and a process of a democratic training for our people," he said, adding "the government would endeavor to solve the problems with a dialogue and best patience."

In response, Yun stressed the need for accommodation through dialogue, saying dialogue constitutes an essential ingredient of democracy. Since the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics are events, in which the whole world participates, he said Korean society should be stabilized at an early date to stage them successfully.

Choe emphasized dialogue between the ruling and opposition camps to help settle the present problems and expressed a deep concern about the latest campus unrest.

DJP HINTS AT FLEXIBILITY IN REVISION DEBATE

SK300055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party showed its willingness yesterday to display flexibility in debating constitutional revision if the discussion takes place in the National Assembly. DJP chairman No Tae-u said, "We do not think our position (on the issue) is absolute. If the opposition makes its demands in the Assembly, we will be prepared to heed them." Speaking at an informal meeting of the DJP's Central Committee members in the Kangnam District in Seoul, he said, "I am appealing to the opposition to come to the Assembly and discuss anything without reserve."

Political observers interpreted the appeal as the ruling party's plan to seek the convocation of a special Assembly session.

No said, "We do not think the Constitution, which we intend to safeguard, is everlasting, but several months are not sufficient periods to revise it." He said rival parties should first establish a forum for constitutional revision in the Assembly. The opposition can attempt to take advantage of the forum to sell its demand for direct presidential election to the people, while the ruling party can sample the opinions of diverse sources, he said.

The ruling DJP and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party have disagreed over the timing and contents of the proposed constitutional amendment. The ruling party has remained unchanged in its position that constitutional amendment should wait until 1989, a year after the nation has achieved a peaceful power transfer and has successfully staged the Seoul Olympics in 1988. The DJP has yet to determine its stance on the structure of the next government.

The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, has consistently called for constitutional revision this year to pave the way for direct presidential election next year.

The DJP chairman said, "If the opposition thinks the present Presidential Election Law contains shortcomings, point them out. We can redress them after reviewing them."

The opposition party did not make immediate response to the ruling party chairman's proposal, however.

Touching on the ongoing campus unrest, No said the party will strike a balance between political skills and an exercise of power in coping with student activism. By adopting a carrot-and-stick policy, the ruling party will strive to eliminate sources of social unrest, he said.

As to the signature campaign currently carried on by religious circles, he said action will not be taken if they conduct the campaign within the framework of laws.

CHON 'WILLING' TO REVISE CONSTITUTION DURING TERM

SK301031 Seoul YONHAP in English 1023 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday he is willing to revise the constitution even during his term, if the National Assembly agrees on it and recommends it to him.

"I personally think it right to revise the constitution in accordance with the people's wish after making a peaceful transfer of government power and staging the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games by 1988 under the current constitution," Chon said. "I would not oppose, however," he went on, "if the ruling and opposition parties agree on political schedules including the proposed constitutional amendment in the National Assembly and recommend them to me."

The President made the remarks while discussing with the leaders of the three major political parties the recent situation facing the country over a luncheon at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion.

During the meeting, Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor Korea National Party, demanded that the current constitution be revised while Chon is in office. The other participants was No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Chon had repeatedly said that the present basic law adopted in 1980 prior to the advent a year later of the fifth republic should not be changed until after the peaceful transfer of power in 1988, when his seven-year term expires on June 24, 1988.

Regarding the discussion of constitutional amendment, President Chon said it is always feasible if it is done within law and order and expressed the hope that the opposition camp would not take to the streets the on-going signature-collection campaign for a constitutional revision. Chon said it is not appropriate for the NKDP to claim that the constitution should be revised in a way for the people to elect the chief executive directly while dismissing indirect election of the president as undemocratic.

Counseling prudence in tackling the constitutional change in the National Assembly, the president warned that a precipitate move could rather go against the way to democracy. Chon said, "We should work out a draft of the new constitution that will have no need for a change until the reunification of South and North Korea through a study of the most desirable constitution not only in the presidential election system but also in light of our history, culture, tradition, and the realities." "The government will also set up a research committee on the constitutional system under the direct control of the president, and will turn the results of the research over to the National Assembly," he said.

Chon said that it will be a "great mistake," if the opposition intends to make a political use of college students' military education at the military camps in the frontline area. He added, however, that he will have the pertinent agencies improve the program, if there is a way to better effectuate the purpose of the students military education program. Regarding the delegations by university professors of their positions on the current political situation, Chon said, "It can never be desirable for the professors, who are typical intellectuals, to collectively express their political opinions so as to stimulate the students, although it could be possible for them to express their individual opinions."

Chon said he hopes the professors to restrain themselves from those actions, contending that it is not desirable for the professors, although in an extremely small number, to get dragged into the collective acts of students rather than to guide them to the right direction at a time when the parents are anxious lest their children should get involved in demonstrations. Emphasizing that the professors should keep their own positions to relieve the parents of the anxiety and to be respected by the students, Chon said the issue is a matter to be dealt with by school authorities.

Touching on the controversy involving the alleged fairness of the reporting by the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), the chief executive said the fairness of reporting is an issue to which not only the public broadcasting media but also other media organizations should exert efforts. If there is a problem with the fairness of reporting by the KBS, Chon said, it should be corrected.

Asked for an exclusive meeting with him by NKDP President Yi and minority opposition leader Yi Man-sop, respectively, Chon said he will have such talks "as far as the opportunity comes." He also advised No to meet with Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the NKDP.

The Chongwadae luncheon lasted three hours and 10 minutes from noon, and the results of the talks were released by Presidential Spokesman Chong Ku-ho.

GOVERNMENT, DJP VOW TO ERADICATE RADICALISM

SK300045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 86 p 1, 2

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday agreed to "make any sacrifice and pay any cost" to eradicate student radicalism "that denies national policy and threatens 40 million people's survival." In a policy coordination session, the government and the ruling party also accorded to "resolutely" block the spread of "such dangerous ideologies as the ultraleftist-leaning revolution theory."

They warned "an irrevocable national catastrophe and a people's tragedy might occur if we should fail to bring the situation under control." They said it is the joint responsibility of the whole society to resolve the chronic campus unrest and help create an academic atmosphere in college campuses. They appealed to politicians, people in leadership positions of various backgrounds, students and their parents to make concerted efforts to solve the campus issue.

Anti-American slogans shouted by student activists not only damage the Korea-U.S. alliance but also benefit North Korea, they announced. The announcement said the slogans sympathize with North Korea's communization policy. "At this time, we renew our resolve to safeguard the nation and reinforce solidarity with our allies that bolster the maintenance of liberal democracy," it said.

The government and the ruling party issued a warning against some politicians who they said are trying to take political advantage of student demonstrations. They said the people will not tolerate attempts to incite disturbances by radical leftist elements. They, however, said they will exert their utmost efforts to protect the majority of innocent students being contaminated by leftist ideologies stemming from a small number of radical student activists.

The policy coordination session, which started at 5:30 p.m. at the DJP headquarters, lasted four hours. Discussions at the session focused on campus unrest. Participants from the government included Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che, Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo, Minister of Education Son Chae-sok and Minister of Sports Pak Se-chik. Among DJP participants were chairman No Tae-u, secretary general Chong Sun-tok, floor leader Yi Se-ki and chief policymaker Chang Sung-man.

At the start of the session, DJP chairman No said student activists and some opposition figures are perpetrating unlawful acts and causing anxiety among the people. He said such unlawful acts should not be left unchecked because they are feared to trigger social unrest. Laws should be strictly enforced to safeguard the nation from possible chaos, the DJP chairman stressed.

The policy coordination session also took up the controversy involving KBS-TV subscription fees. The ruling DJP asked the government to drastically improve the method of collecting KBS-TV viewership fees. The DJP recommended that only 2,500 won be imposed on each household no matter how many color TV sets it holds. It also called for the government to reduce the fees for those living in blanket areas, while giving discounted rates for those who pay in advance. The government promised to offer "affirmative consideration" to these requests.

DJP floor leader, meanwhile, asked the government to prepare for a possible convocation of a special National Assembly session in June.

PROSECUTION TO TOUGHEN STANCE AGAINST RADICALISM

SK300138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution authorities will take a tougher stance against "extremely radical" arguments by students, taking note of the fact that they gain little support even from the opposition camp, a prosecution source said yesterday.

Authorities have been defining "Yankee-go-home" slogans and bids to boycott frontline military training courses by student activists as indicative of an "anti-state and anti-social" move. Militant students recently came up with such sayings as those calling for the repeal of the U.S.-Korea defense treaty, opposition to the "mercenary" training for U.S. imperialists and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the peninsula.

"The campus protest to boycott the military drill, masterminded by a small number of student leaders, can be regarded as negating citizen's duty of military service," the source said.

"Radical groups called Chamintu and Minmintu are spin offs from the Sammintu which aimed its strategy at a Minjung (the masses) revolution with the alliance of workers, farmers and the urban poor," he said. The source also indicated that the militant student activists tend to dismiss the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and other dissident groups as "established conservatives."

The harsh National Security Law is to be applied to handle core members of the radical groups responsible for leading recent violent campus protests, it was learned.

GOVERNMENT WARNED NOT TO CAPITALIZE ON VIOLENCE

SK300152 THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition and dissident leaders yesterday manifested that they do not support student activism based on radical leftist ideas. They then appealed to students to refrain from resorting to extreme methods in their anti-government resistance such as attempts at self-immolation.

Declaring their position, Kim Tae-chung, as the spokesman for the group, did not define the "radical leftist ideas" in specific words. Asked if he meant such trends as anti-Americanism, the anti-nuclear movement and the liberation theory, Kim replied positively.

On the other hand, they warned against the government's possible quelling of "the democratization movement" by capitalizing on the violent activities of young students.

These positions were declared at a meeting of seven opposition party and dissident leaders at the Korean Church Centennial Memorial Building at Chong no 5-ga yesterday morning. The participants were Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party; Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy; and dissident leaders Ham Sok-hon, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Kye Hun-che, Paek Ki-wan and Yi Ton-myong.

In the meeting, they shared the view that the compulsory in-camp military training for college students should be suspended until its drawbacks are corrected.

Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam did not show up at the meeting due to a previous appointment. But he sent an aide to convey his intention to "follow any decision made by the leaders."

Revealing the contents of the conference, Kim Tae-chung told reporters that the dissident leaders back up the students' struggle for democratization, but they do not support their "radical ideas." Some student groups have recently opposed American military support and nuclear protection of the country in the escalation of their anti-government struggles. Speaking as the representative of the group, Kim said, "Such a radical cause cannot draw support from the people and the dictatorial regime can make ill use of it." He went on, "The trend is limited to a very small number of students, yet there is a sign that the government will capitalize on it. The opposition forces will never tolerate such an attempt."

Kim noted, "It is heartbreaking to see students and workers burn themselves in protest. We appeal to them to live to finish their struggles."

The participants urged the U.S. government to "repent for their sin" in supporting the dictatorial government..

OPPOSITION'S STANCE ON STUDENT RADICALISM VIEWED

SK300155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] The opposition camp yesterday jointly announced they cannot support the radical slogans and demands by some students activists. The opposition camp had merely regarded college students as "a democratic force" and never seriously thought of the campus radicalism. The announcement attracts our attention because it was the first one clarifying the opposition groups' stance against student activism.

Leaders of the opposition camp, which includes the New Korea Democratic Party, the Council for Promotion of Democracy, the United Minjung (Mass) Movement for Democracy and Unification and two other Christian organizations, felt it necessary to clearly manifest their stand on the embarrassing situation to the outside world.

They expressed concern and disagreement over the anti-American slogans and the demand for dismantling nuclear weapons in the country. They also urged students and laborers to refrain from appealing to violent means, including suicide by fire, and demanded the shelving of the field training for college students at military camps, the immediate cause of recent campus unrest.

They didn't forget to warn the government not to make use of the situation as an occasion "to split the opposition forces." They further said the government is "directly responsible for all the current problems" and "the United States is partly responsible as it backs such a government in Seoul."

The announcement came before the Chongwadae meeting scheduled for today and also when the NKDP is pushing for an exchange with the U.S. Democratic Party. It is construed the NKDP and other opposition organizations felt it essential to clarify they are not anti-American nor leftist toward the government, the ruling party, the people and the United States.

Recent campus unrest, especially some radical and leftist slogans by a few students, are certainly embarrassing to the opposition party and its allies. The NKDP has so far been reluctant to refer to the student activism and simply regarded students as one of its allies "that demand democratic reform." But recent campus turmoil made the opposition camp hurriedly announce that they are different from some radical and leftist students -- out of a political motive. They think if they keep silent on the situation, they will be regarded as a mute sponsor of the student activists, and that would inflict a serious political damage to them. Thus, yesterday's announcement by the opposition camp was politically calculated -- it came as an effort to forestall possible political attacks on them, differentiating them from some radical students.

ENDING COMMERCIALS, CHANGING KBS FEES STUDIED

SK250021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to seek the abolition of commercials on KBS-1 TV. It is part of a comprehensive package designed to drastically improve the operation of the Korean Broadcasting System.

A party source said yesterday the ruling DJP is now undergoing a final process of ironing out differences in working out the program. As soon as the package is completed the party will urge the government to adopt policy recommendations, the source said. The government and the ruling party are scheduled to hold a policy coordination session next Tuesday.

The formula now under study calls for an end to commercials on KBS-1 TV except some occasions such as the relaying of sports programs, he said. He said it is almost inevitable to phase out commercials on KBS-1 TV because it is a public broadcasting network.

Providing a sketchy description of the forthcoming package, he said KBS-2 TV, however, will be allowed to carry commercials.

He said improvement will also be made in the manner in which TV viewing fees are collected. At present, 2,500 won is imposed on each color TV set a month. The source said the party is designing a plan to levy 2,500 won on each household no matter how many color TV sets it owns. The viewing charges may be reduced for households in the blanket area, he said.

He added that measures will be incorporated into the package to help enhance the fairness of KBS news reporting.

Meanwhile, various segments of society, citing KBS "biased news reporting," have been carrying on a campaign to boycott payment of subscription fees.

PRESIDENT BATMONH RECEIVES BENIN DELEGATION

OW290001 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian President Jambyn Batmonh has received the Benin Parliamentary delegation led by Joseph Deglas, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, first deputy chairman of the Benin National Revolutionary Assembly. The delegation is on official visit here on the invitation of the MPR Great People's Hural (National Assembly).

J. Batmonh and J. Deglas have expressed the satisfaction over the successful development of Mongol-Benin friendly relations and stated their striving to further expand and develop these relations. J. Deglas has highly assessed the success of the Mongolian people in the building of socialism and said that the MPR's development experience serves as an example for the Benin people, who have chosen socialist orientation.

J. Batmonh has pointed out that the MPRP and the MPR Government and the entire Mongolian people rejoice at the achievements of the Benin working people in the struggle for economic and social progress.

Discussing some pressing problems of world politics, in part, the current situation in Asia and Africa, J. Batmonh and J. Deglas have underlined that the aggressive intrigues of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, in the first place the United States, create serious threat to peoples of these regions. They have sharply condemned the U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya -- a UN member, and have once again stated the solidarity of the MPR and Benin with the Libyan people. Touching upon the efforts made by the MPR and the other socialist countries and peaceloving forces for ensuring security in the Asian continent, J. Deglas has underscored the significance of the Asian Continent. J. Deglas has underscored the significance of the MPR proposal on signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The Mongolian president has highly assessed Benin's active foreign policy aimed against imperialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The two sides have emphasized that the MPR and Benin fully support large-scale initiatives and practical steps of the USSR directed at delivering mankind from the nuclear war threat and eliminating completely nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons by the end of the current century. The meeting has passed in a friendly atmosphere.

BATMONH GREETES HONECKER ON SED ANNIVERSARY

OW251335 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1332 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Apr (MONTSAME) -- UNEN carries a greeting telegram from J. Batmonh, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, to E. Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the 40th anniversary of the SED founding.

It is particularly emphasized in the telegram that the MPRP highly values the SED's consistent course, which is directed at strengthening the unity and solidarity of the international communist and working class movement.

OFFICIAL LAUDS SOVIET STATEMENT ON ASIA, PACIFIC

OW270825 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Answering the question put by a MONTSAME correspondent in connection with the Soviet Government statement of 23 April this year, H. Olzvoy, MPR deputy foreign minister, said the following:

"The statement by the Soviet Government of 23 April this year gives a far-reaching analysis and proposals aimed at a radical improvement of the political situation in Asia, the development of an equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation in economic, technical-scientific and other spheres.

These initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Government are inseparably linked with the large-scale foreign policy programme put forward by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic shares the conclusions and assessments of the current situation in Asia and considers that the earliest realization of the proposals formulated in the statement would facilitate the building of the foundation for a comprehensive solution of this continent's security problems, including economic problems.

The extremely complicated and tense situation in Asia is being compounded by the actions of the (?USA) and its allies seeking to set up a new closed regional military groupings. This concerns in part the so-called "Pacific Community" which the imperialist circles envision through the prism of above strivings. In these conditions, the appeal of the Soviet Union to solve the problems facing the Asian peoples by concerted efforts is timely and topical as never before.

An important step in this direction will be, as the Soviet Union proposes, the building of bilateral and multilateral consultations on settling the disputes with the aim of paving the way for an all-Asian forum that would conduct a joint search of constructive solutions. This could be facilitated to a large extent by the application of confidence-building measures, decrease in the activity of naval fleets in the Pacific Ocean and by the creation of non-nuclear zones in the Asia-Pacific region. A material prerequisite for solving these problems could be the proposals of the Soviet Union on starting a wide-ranging exchange of opinions among all interested countries of this party of the world on the questions of developing an equitable, mutually beneficial and stable trade-economic, technological, scientific and cultural cooperation.

It should be noted that in the same vein with these proposals is also our proposal to sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. Proceeding from the abovesaid, I would like to stress that the realization of the Soviet proposals would meet the vital interests of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, the cause of universal peace and security.

We expect that the Asian states will positively respond to the constructive proposals set forth by the Soviet Union, H. Olzvoy, MPR deputy foreign minister said.

TUMENDELGER ON U.S. AIM OF 'UNIVERSAL DOMINATION'

OW250240 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian 1419 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Realization of Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is today the (only) way to preserve peace and develop international cooperation, C. Tumendelger, chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department, said today when he spoke at the ceremonial meeting honoring the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birthday.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries consistently conduct a peaceloving policy, and undertake all possible measures and steps to deliver mankind from the danger of nuclear catastrophe. In relation to this, the most epochal step in courage, specificity, practicality, and importance for the fate of mankind is the statement by M.S. Gorbachev made on 15 April this year, which indicates the road to destroying, step-by-step, nuclear arms. The initiative by the 27th CPSU Congress to create a comprehensive system of international security has tremendous importance and practical value in uniting the efforts of all the countries and peoples in preserving peace.

Preserving peace insistently demands the defusing of explosive centers of tension in different parts of our planet. The recent bombing of the capital and other cities of Libya, which resulted in numerous victims among the peaceful population, are the most cruel consequences of the course of state terrorism and neoglobalism of the U.S. Administration. In the aggressive policy of President Reagan's administration, in its "star wars" program, the U.S. imperial ambition to establish universal domination is manifested most strikingly. [Words indistinct] repeated nuclear tests conducted by the Pentagon, C. Tumendelger said.

MPRP DELEGATION TO ATTEND GERMAN CP CONGRESS

OW300615 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1344 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP Delegation headed by B. Lamjab, member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of an MPRP Central Committee department, left here today to take part in the work of the 8th German Communist Party Congress.

HUN SEN RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 28 APRIL

BK290533 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, granted an audience to USSR Ambassador Razdukhov at 0800 on 28 April at the office of the Council of Ministers.

In addition to exchanging views on bilateral relations and cooperation, they discussed some international issues and the regional situation. On that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen voiced full support for the Soviet Government's statement of 23 April 1986. The comrade said: The USSR's stand and measures not only benefit the Asian and Pacific region but respond to the aspirations of all nations in the world regardless of their political systems. The three Indochinese countries, together with countries in the region, have made creative efforts for Southeast Asia to become a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The United States and its allies must be responsible for their acts which have destroyed the dialogue trend and caused a complicated and tense situation in this region and elsewhere in the world.

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION

BK281258 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 28 -- Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh last Friday a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations led by its vice-president T. Nikita Pavlovich.

Chea Soth warmly welcomed the guests' visit which, he said, would bring about good results in the economic cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, N. Pavlovich highly praised the Kampuchea party and state for their efforts in the national economic rehabilitation.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK290606 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Tang Saroem, PRK minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries, and Comrade (Sonipev), vice chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Relations, signed an agreement on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cambodia and the USSR for 1986-90 period, in a ceremony held at the Vat Phnum Hotel on 26 April. Through this agreement, the Cambodian and Soviet parties pledged to successfully implement trade cooperation from 1986 to 1990. At the same time, the Soviet side will provide the Cambodian side with long-term grants within the framework of this cooperation.

SIHANOUK WRITES BANGKOK POST TO DEFEND ROLE

BK280125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 86 p 5

["Post Bag" column: Prince Narodom Sihanouk-signed letter, dated 21 February 1986 in Beijing]

[Text] Sir: I refer to an article written by M.H. Lao and published in the BANGKOK POST on February 5, 1986.

The article, entitled "Behind the KPNLF Leadership Crisis," calls for the following observations:

Mr Lao tries to analyse the current crisis taking place within the KPNLF. According to him, if the KPNLF's cadres confront each other in internal conflicts, the responsibility lies principally with "the regimes before 1970" and the "autocratic and dictatorial" nature of the Khmer Monarchy. Mr Lao has not surely taken the trouble to ask the real Khmer people what souvenir they have kept of the Monarchy. Similarly, no question is asked about the fate of Cambodia since it was turned successively into "republics."

"We have not got to play the sterile game of democracy..." This phrase which Lon Nol pronounced when he attributed himself, in the less democratic known manner, the functions of Head of State, accurately translates the totalitarian spirit of the republican Khmers, of whom Mr Lao forms part.

It is in this way that in the aftermath of the coup d'etat of 1970 foreign observers were able to attend with fear the persecution and massacre of numerous Vietnamese civilian settlements. This racist policy carried through against the Vietnamese recalls the sadly famous anti-Jew programmes of Hitler's Nazis. It is, in effect, difficult not to establish a parallel between the hate of Hitler's Reich for the Jews and the hate of Lon Nol's republic for the Vietnamese.

Subsequent events have only confirmed cruelly the contempt of Lon Nol's republic towards democracy. I have as proof the pro-Sihanouk demonstration that took place in March/April 1970 and that were repressed in blood. Against the Khmer demonstrators, simple and genuine peasants from the provinces who asserted their allegiance to their former Monarch, Lon Nol threw cannons, tanks, rifles and machine guns.

Mr Lao denigrates the Khmer Monarchy with the help of deceitful affirmations which are not supported by any tangible arguments. He pushes his bad faith to the point of attributing me words that I have never said: "Prince Sihanouk had once said quite rightly that the Kampucheans always have terrible leaders who make them suffer." I categorically refute all his unfounded assertions, according to which the Khmer Monarch and myself have made our people suffer. It is the people like Lao, intellectuals who owe their formation to this Monarchy which they fiercely discredit, who have a heavy responsibility in the sufferings of the Khmer people.

The monarchic regime was the only one to have built schools, colleges, faculties and without distinction of class or fortune. The republic hastily transformed these schools and universities into barracks intended to make cannon fodder for the Imperialism.

Mr Mao is resolutely badly placed to elevate as symbol of the Khmer democracy and two clans which constitute the KPNLF, that of Mr Son San, and, that of the anti-Son Sann. In fact, I have in recent months received several letters and "reports" from Amnesty International in London on the one hand, and from the U.S. Lawyers Committee on the other hand. These two organisations have denounced the existence of cases of gross violations of human rights of which are guilty numerous military and other cadres of the KPNLF. The two above mentioned factions of the KPNLF are notable for all kinds of crimes and dictatorial acts, thus, the least that can be said is that they are not democratic.

Mr Thomas Hammarberg, secretary general of Amnesty International, addressed to H.E. Son Sann a letter dated December 19, 1985, of which here, in summary, the contents:

In the camps of Prey Chan, O Bok, Chamcar Kou, under the control of the KPNLF, frequent cases of long detentions and arbitrary executions have taken place. Political dissidents and common criminal offenders are all lodged in the same premises. Any persons suspected of being guilty of espionage, rape or desertion are executed summarily without any trial.

Armed men wearing the KPNLF's uniform have raped Vietnamese refugees and Cambodian women and women of Chinese or Sino-Khmer origin whom they have taken into custody. A woman is said to have died as a result of repeated gang rape in which specific officers of the KPNLF have been named as having personally participated. Amnesty International is gravely concerned to learn that the KPNLF, which recognises the existence of all these exactions, has not undertaken any measures to stop them and to guarantee the respect of human rights.

I recall on the other hand that several months ago, numerous KPNLF soldiers rejoined the Sihanoukist camps. Unfortunately, under the pressure of certain foreign "sponsors" these military personnel had to return to their camp of origin where punishment, often fatal, awaited them on the orders of the KPNLF's cadres. The evident bad faith, the intellectual dishonesty, which impregnate the thesis of Mr. Lao, full of calumnies and false allegations, whose victims are the Khmer Monarchy and the Norodom Sihanouk, remove all value from this thesis.

Mr Lao is free to think that the sad characteristic of Khmer history is that the men in power must beg their legitimacy to the foreign powers and not anymore to the Khmer people. Mr Lao appears to have completely forgotten the Sihanoukist period of our history, the years 1953-1969, when Cambodia achieved and safeguarded, against wind and tide, her total independence without ever having to make recourse to any foreign power to keep her peace and her liberty. There are many other concrete examples which I could continue to quote in order to destroy Mr Lao's thesis which has turned out to be of no value due to its extremely antimonarchic character.

Mr Lao's tactic is despicable, disgraceful and inadmissible, as it consists of attacking baselessly and unjustly the "regimes prior to 1970" in order to explain the miserable internal dissensions of the KPNLF. It is extremely annoying and regrettable that Mr Lao did not have the courage or the intellectual honesty to attribute to their own defects the problems which tear apart the leaders of the KPNLF. If Mr Lao can deceive many of his readers, he will not deceive the majority of the people.

If the KPNLF, in a sudden as well as unlikely bout of genuine democracy, did allow the voices of modest soldiers and civilian refugees which it controls to express themselves, it would organise a referendum, by secret ballot, with a complete guarantee of no reprisals, in order to find out whether the above named inhabitants wish to remain under the administration of the KPNLF or rejoin the Sihanoukist camps and my personal representative, Prince Norodom Rannarit.

I have the certitude that an overwhelming majority would choose the Sihanoukist camps. This certitude is shared by the KPNLF and it is this that prevents it from having elections that would surely be by the symbol itself of democracy.

I indicate for your information that the anti-Son Sann group of H.E. [His Excellency] Huy Kanthoul and General Sak Sutsakhan have just sent to me their representatives H.E. Thonn Ouk and his wife, who were my house guests from February 18-22.

H.E. Thun Uk and his wife came here to present their respects to me and give me explanations about the position of their group towards H.E. Son Sann.

From his part, H.E. Son Sann will dispatch to me his son Soubert and General Thach Ren, in order to thank me for my support to give me an expose on the current situation of the KPNLF.

These two gestures of the KPNLF clans suffice in themselves to destroy Mr Lao's thesis which aims to deceive his readers by making the Monarchy and Sihanouk appear as sworn enemies of the Khmer people and democracy, Sihanouk whom any democrat worthy of this appellation must not frequent.

I think that Mr Lao's article gravely spurns my honour and the Honour of the Khmer Monarchy, which are unjustly ridiculed.

Norodom Sihanouk

Beijing

February 21, 1986

DK FORCES ATTACK PHNOM PENH MARKETS 17 APRIL

BK250148 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: After our national army attacked various important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies at Pochentong International airport on 16 April, the situation in Phnom Penh -- from Pochentong Airport to Phom Penh town -- has been chaotic day and night. The Vietnamese enemies in Phnom Penh have been in great panic. They have imposed a state of emergency day and night and closed traffic in all areas.

Taking advantage of this chaotic situation in Phnom Penh, on 17 April our national army in Phnom Penh city lobbed hand grenades at and machine-gunned the Vietnamese enemies in Phsa Chas Market, killing four -- including two Vietnamese city administrators -- and wounding seven. We destroyed four pistols and some war materiel. At the same time, another group of our national army in Phnom Penh lobbed hand grenades at and machine-gunned the Vietnamese enemies in O Russei market. We killed four Vietnamese, including two market supervisors, wounded five others, and destroyed four pistols.

In sum, we killed 8 Vietnamese enemies, wounded 12 others, and destroyed 8 pistols and some war materiel in these two markets. The situation in Phnom Penh has become more chaotic everywhere until today.

PARTY SECRETARIAT ISSUES INSTRUCTION ON MAY DAY

BK251420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[23 April instruction of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee on the organization of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of May Day]

[Text] To all party committees, administrative committees, trade unions committees, and mass organizations at all levels throughout the country: May Day -- the international Labor Day -- will be observed for the 100th time this year. Workers throughout the world are preparing to organize grand celebrations for this occasion. For Lao workers, the celebration of May Day this year is very significant; it is the year in which the entire Lao party and people are energetically competing with one another to fulfill the 1986 plan, for it is the 1st year of the second 5-year state plan and we are striving to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress which will be convened in the near future.

To celebrate the 100th anniversary of May Day with profound satisfaction and in a way that gives ideological education and revolutionary enthusiasm to the workers and laboring people in our country, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee issues the following instruction as guidance:

1. The party committees, administrative committees, and mass organizations at all levels must launch a campaign to popularize the historical significance of May day -- the international Labor Day -- and the tradition of revolutionary struggle; class awareness; the leading role of the Lao workers and laboring people of all tribes in carrying out the two strategic tasks, that is, national defense and socialist construction in the new period of the Lao revolution; and their contribution to fulfilling their internationalist obligations.
2. They must popularize the spirit of socialist internationalism, strengthen our solidarity with Vietnamese and Cambodian workers, strengthen our solidarity with workers in the other socialist countries, strengthen solidarity among workers and laboring people throughout the world, and contribute to the struggle against the schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries to rekindle a war and for the defense of world peace.
3. They must enhance a sense of collective mastership and a sense of relying on and building strength on one's own, increase efforts to boost production in an efficient manner, strictly practice thrift, actively participate in the application of the new economic management mechanisms, continue to consolidate and develop trade union foundations at all levels in an extensive manner, effectively implement the roles and five duties of trade unions, and promote an emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the 100th anniversary of May Day and to welcome the fourth party congress.
4. Grand meetings must be organized at the center and in all localities. Lectures and addresses must be given at various factories, schools, hospitals, and units as well as cultural activities, sports competition, and other activities in various forms among the masses. However, such activities must not be extravagant or time-consuming and must be carried out in appropriate forms.
5. The party committees at all levels must pay attention to providing thorough guidance for the celebrations; and the administrative committees at all levels must create favorable conditions and conveniences for the trade unions to celebrate May Day this year with a sense of security and in a successful manner.

At the same time, they must submit a report to the higher level on the celebration of the occasion in a timely and systematic manner.

6. The slogans for the occasion are as follows:

Pay tribute to and welcome the 100th anniversary of May Day!

Wholeheartedly support the international year of peace!

Support the struggles of all countries for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress!

Long live the spirit of internationalist solidarity of the workers and laboring people in the world!

Long live the socialist community -- the mainstay of world peace and revolution!

Long live the special militant solidarity of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia!

Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Long live world peace!

Long live the LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

Long live the LPDR!

Strive to score achievements to welcome the fourth LPRP Congress!

May Day Committee Members

BK261445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Implementing Resolution No 774 dated 20 March 1986 issued by the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee regarding the celebration of the 100th anniversary of May Day, to ensure profound satisfaction for the celebration of this year's May Day and to make it beneficial to ideological education and training and to the mobilization of revolutionary enthusiasm among the working class and laboring people in our country, to strengthen the spirit of socialist internationalism between the Lao working class and workers of various countries throughout the world, and to ensure order and safety during the celebration, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee has thus decided to appoint a leading committee in charge of preparing and carrying out the celebration of the 100th anniversary of May Day. The committee is composed of the following comrades:

1. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, as chairman;
2. Comrade Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Trade Union Federation Central Committee, as vice chairman;
3. Chairman Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, as vice chairman;
4. Comrade Phao Himphachan, deputy minister and deputy chief of the office of the party Central Committee and of the Office of the Council of Ministers, as vice chairman;
5. Comrade Khamphon Boutdakham, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of interior, as member;
6. Comrade Thonglai Kommasit, deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department, as member;
7. Comrade Ki Thownphala, deputy minister of industry, as member;
8. Comrade Sitaheng, deputy minister of agriculture, as member;

9. Comrade Oui Soumontha, deputy minister of transportation, communications, and post, as member;
10. Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as member;
11. Comrade Bounteng Vongsai, vice chairman of State Committee for News Agency, Newspapers, Radio, and Television, as member;
12. Comrade Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Women's Union, as member;
13. Comrade Savang Chanthepha, vice chairman of the Lao Committee for World Peace, as member;
14. Comrade Khamman, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, as member;
15. Comrade Paseut Sisounon, head of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture.

The committee is in charge of organizing the celebration of the 100th anniversary of May Day in accordance with the contents and spirit of instruction No. 24 dated 23 April 1986 issued by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. After the celebration the committee must draw experience and report the results to the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETES DPRK ARMY DAY

BK251344 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence of the Lao PDR, today sent a telegramme of greetings to O Chin-U, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 54th founding anniversary of the LAF of the DPRK.

The telegramme writes:

"

"On behalf of the Lao People's Army, I would like to extend warm greetings to you, and through you, to the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which has Kim Il-song as the leader, the army and people of Korea will do their utmost to achieve their noble tasks in national defence and construction and the struggle for national reunification of their motherland by peaceful means for peace and security in Asia and the world over."

He finally wished for further strengthening of friendship relations between the peoples and armies of the Lao PDR and the DPRK.

UN AMBASSADOR, U.S. SENATOR DISCUSS MIAS

OW291806 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- The acting head of the Vietnamese mission to the United Nations, Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, received at the mission's office in New York yesterday Senator F.H. Murkowski, president of both the Sub-Committee for Asia and the Pacific of the U.S. Senate Committee for Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee for War Veterans. During the reception, which was arranged at the request of the U.S. side, the two sides discussed questions of mutual concern.

Senator Murkowski valued highly the efforts of the government and people of Vietnam in the search for American MIA's in the Vietnam war and discussed with Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat issues aimed at continuing to solve this problem. Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat reaffirmed the unswerving humanitarian policy of the Vietnamese Government on the MIA issue and requested the U.S. side to make official commitment to the two-year plan proposed by Vietnam in accordance with the agreement reached at a governmental meeting of the two sides.

He criticised the recent attitude of the U.S. side and stressed that the U.S. had not only refused to officially commit itself but also, through its words and deeds, caused a climate unfavourable for further efforts to solve the MIA issue.

Speaking to reporters after the two-hour meeting Senator Murkowski described it as very useful and contributory to increasing the mutual understanding between the two countries. He said he hoped the two sides would strive to solve the differences to push ahead the solution to other matters of mutual concerns.

STATEMENT ON U.S.'S PRK STANCE DEEMED 'MODERATE'

BK291516 Hong Kong AFP in English 1437 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi, April 29 (AFP) -- Vietnam Tuesday called on the United States to recognise its responsibilities and its interests in Cambodia, as U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Indonesia for talks with Southeast Asian leaders. "It would be a good thing if the United States recognised its responsibilities and its interest in favouring a reasonable solution" to the Cambodian problem, a Vietnamese official said.

The official gave no direct comment on recent statements from Mr. Reagan accusing Hanoi of "intransigence" over the issue and offering U.S. participation in a global solution to the conflict. But he warned that it would be a "grave error" for the United States to maintain an "unrealistic" view of the situation in Indochina, where "important changes have happened, and are still happening."

This was far more moderate in tone than recent press comments denouncing "American imperialism," observers said here, and seemed timed to coincide with the arrival of Mr. Reagan in Bali for talks with foreign ministers of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Officials here have refused to comment on the Bali talks, which are expected to include discussion of Cambodia, but have said that Hanoi will "follow closely" what happens there. Vietnam does not seem unduly worried about the possibility that ASEAN may reach formal agreement on joint support for an eight-point plan to resolve the conflict put forward by the tripartite Cambodian resistance.

Thailand has supported the plan, but Hanoi, which maintains an estimated 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia supporting the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government, has categorically rejected it.

"The ASEAN countries are divided on this issue and could not really go further than an agreement on paper," one Vietnamese official said privately.

At the same time, Vietnam is hoping that Indonesia may intercede with the United States to soften its position towards Hanoi.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja reiterated Saturday that normalisation of U.S.-Vietnamese relations was "imperative" for stability in Southeast Asia.

Diplomats here were not very hopeful of any great breakthrough on Cambodia or U.S.-Vietnamese relations from the Bali meetings, however.

Hanoi feels it has shown as much flexibility as possible over the issue of almost 1,800 U.S. servicemen still missing from the Vietnam war and is now waiting for some initiative from Washington, they say. Washington has cited the return of the missing servicemen and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as conditions for the normalisation of relations with Hanoi.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS 'FRIENDSHIP' AWARDS

Soviet Experts

OW291801 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- The Vietnamese state has conferred the friendship order and friendship medal on Soviet experts working at the construction project of the Thang Long bridge spanning the Red River in Hanoi.

The presentation was made at a ceremony organized here yesterday by the Ministry of Communications and Transport. It was attended, among others, by A.I. Loupar, councillor to the Soviet Embassy.

Speaking on the occasion, Bui Danh Luu, deputy minister for communications and transport, thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their assistance to the Vietnamese people.

PRK Trade Union Group

OW291812 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- Vietnam has conferred the "Friendship" Order on the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions.

The conferment was made in recognition of the trade unions' active contributions to further strengthening and consolidating the militant solidarity and cooperation between the working class of Vietnam and Kampuchean.

The distinction was presented to Mat Ly, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the federation, by Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien in Phnom Penh on April 28.

PARTY TRAINING GROUP VISITS LAOS, HOLDS TALKS

OW291814 Hanoi VNA 1600 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- A delegation of the Information and Training Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the department, has paid a week-long visit to Laos.

During the visit, the Vietnamese delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the Information and Training Department of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee headed by Sopha Khatphouthone, [name as received] deputy head of the department. The two sides compared notes on the information and training work, and discussed a cooperation plan for the 1986-1990 period, focussing on personnel training, and exchange of lecturers, books and experience.

JAPANESE ENVOY TOASTS EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

OW291754 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- Japanese Ambassador Koichi Tsutsumi gave a reception here this evening on the 85th birthday of Japanese king [as received] Hirohito.

Among his guests were Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu and Assistant to the Foreign Minister Nguyen Di Nien.

HAWKE CITED ON 'STRAINS' IN TIES WITH JAKARTA

BK291012 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From the "International Report" program moderated by (Collin Johnson)]

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has acknowledged in Parliament that there are strains in the relationship with Indonesia. Mr Hawke said Australia wants both friendly and constructive relations with Indonesia but did not prepare to accept slights. The prime minister who had just returned from a visit to the United States and Europe was answering a question about difficulties in the relationship. The difficulties follow the publication of a newspaper article in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD about the alleged financial affairs of the family and business associates of Indonesia's president. Mr Suharto. In retaliation for the article Indonesia has postponed a ministerial visit to Australia, banned Australian journalists from entering Indonesia, and for 24 hours suspended the right of Australian tourists to enter Indonesia without visas. Graham Dobell reports from Canberra on the latest comment of the prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Hawke] We are neither about a belligerent attitude towards Indonesia -- a confrontationist attitude embraced by the leader of the national Party -- nor are we about a position where we will be seen to accept any sort of slight which may be inflicted upon Australia by our friends within the authority structure in Indonesia.

[Dobell] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, with part of a long answer on the state of the relationship with Indonesia. In no case, he said, had recent frictions been created by any action of the Australian Government. Mr Hawke emphasized his government's efforts to foster contacts with Jakarta.

[Hawke] This government has strove from day one to pursue a position in which we would be able to have positive, friendly and constructive relations with the government and the people of Indonesia, and that has remained our position and our intention. But I want to make it clear, Madame Speaker, that we regarded recent decisions and recent actions as peremptory, and we made representation accordingly. And I am pleased to say that, as a result of the representations that we have made, that the decision in regard of visas for Australian tourists was quickly turned around, and I welcome that having turned around. That still leaves a position, Madame Speaker, that, by the action of the Indonesian authorities, that the journalists of this country are put in a second class category as regards journalists from other countries. I want to make it quite clear that is not a position that the government appreciates.

[Dobell] The prime minister said representations have been made in Jakarta and through the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra about the ban on Australian journalists entering Indonesia. Mr Hawke said there should be no discrimination against Australian reporters. It could not be denied, he said, that recent events had created strains between the two countries, but Indonesia had to understand the nature of Australian democracy.

[Hawke] Our friends in Indonesia must understand that this is a fully fledged democracy, and a distinguishing characteristic of this democracy is the freedom of the press.

This government neither has control nor will it ever seek to control -- and I think that in saying that I speak for the other side of the House as well -- that whatever the government of this country we are not going to have a controlled media, and that is not an issue between us. I speak for both sides of the House when I say that. That is the characteristic of this society, this country, and it must be accepted and understood. And Madame Speaker, once that is understood by our friends in Indonesia, then I believe in those circumstances we will have a better chance of fully resuming the sort of constructive and positive relations that this government has worked so hard to create. [end recording]

INDONESIAN DIPLOMAT CALLED IN ON NEWSMEN BAN

BK290608 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Department has called in Indonesia's most senior diplomat in Canberra to discuss his country's ban on the entry of reporters from the Australian media and the general state of Indonesian-Australian relations.

The diplomat, Mr (Rosin Suroso), represented the Indonesian Government because its ambassador, Mr August Marpaung, is not in Canberra at the moment. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the discussions are seen as a follow-up to talks in Jakarta between the Indonesian Government and the Australian ambassador, Mr Bill Morrison. United States officials said yesterday that both the American ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Wolfowitz, and the Australian ambassador had made last-minute appeals to the Indonesian Government. The two diplomats had asked that the ban be rescinded prior to the arrival of journalists traveling to Bali with President Reagan on his current Asian tour. However, the American officials said the appeal had not been successful. The two journalists affected by the embargo are from the Australian Broadcasting Company, the ABC. Radio Australia is the ABC's overseas service.

The Indonesian Government's embargo follows its displeasure with the publication by a Sydney newspaper of an article on the financial and business dealings of President Suharto, his family, and associates.

FUROR OVER U.S. WHEAT SALE TO NORTH YEMEN NOTED

BK290604 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he is seeking further information about an American wheat deal with North Yemen which has cost Australian wheat growers some \$10 million [Australian dollars] in lost sales and severely embarrassed the government. The Australian Wheat Board yesterday strongly criticized the United States for allowing the sale last week of 50,000 tons of subsidized wheat to North Yemen, which is one of Australia's traditional markets. News of the sale follows a recent assurance by Washington that its agricultural subsidies were being directed at European Community markets. The Wheat Board says the European Community does not export wheat to North Yemen, which normally imports 500,000 tons a year -- all of it from Australia.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the sale has embarrassed the federal government coming so soon after Mr Hawke's trip to the United States when he received the assurance.

LAUREL PLANS TO RESOLVE SABAH ISSUE AT ASEAN

HK290809 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday said that he plans to "frontally" settle the "Sabah question" in the coming meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bali, Indonesia. Laurel made the statement after a two-hour brainstorming session with President Aquino in Malacanang's Premier Guesthouse yesterday.

In an interview after the meeting, also attended by Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. and National Economic Development Authority Director General Solita Monsod, Laurel said that the question of ownership of Sabah should be "resolved once and for all" in the coming ASEAN meet.

The Sabah question stemmed from the claim of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, who was legal counsel for the Sultanate of Sulu, that Sabah is part of the Philippine territory. In the claim, the Sultanate of Sulu said that Sabah was leased to the British North Borneo Trading Company during the colonial era. On the other hand, Malaysia, which currently holds Sabah as its territory, claims that the land was returned to them when the British left.

The Sabah question, Laurel told newsmen, is just one of the topics he and President Aquino discussed over yesterday's meeting in preparation for the ASEAN meet. Other topics which Laurel said he and the President discussed in anticipation of the meet include the Kampuchea refugee problem, economic issues within the ASEAN as well as in the rest of the world, and security matters.

Laurel and the President also discussed the coming meeting between the Vice President and United States President Ronald Reagan on May 1, also in Bali.

Although they had made some preparation for the meeting with Reagan, Laurel said that he will "mostly do the listening" in their talks "since it was Mr Reagan who invited us."

When asked if he was going to discuss the issue of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, Laurel said that President Aquino and her government have not changed their stand on the issue. President Aquino has repeatedly said that she will respect the bases accord between the Philippines and the U.S. until its expiration in 1991. The fate of the bases after that time, she said, will depend on the circumstances prevailing and the negotiation of a new agreement if necessary.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MINISTER ON NECESSITY OF OICS

HK290747 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The need to build a base of local government support for the programs and policies of President Aquino's government was cited as the main reason for the designations of officer-in-charge (OICs).

This was explained by Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. in a speech he delivered before the Manila Rotary Club at the Manila Hotel the other day.

The MLG [Ministry of Local Governments] head said that the legality of the designations of the OICs is no longer in question citing that he has been upheld by the courts in a number of cases.

"With these," he said, "only the wisdom of the designations remain in question. I maintain that it is a wise policy to replace the incumbents. Not all but most of them have to go."

"The incumbents, by and large, were the tentacles at the local levels of the oppressive Marcos regime. Through the years, under the martial rule of Mr. Marcos, the governors and the mayors and the barangay captains were the willing tools of repression of the Marcos government."

"They covered for Mr. Marcos. They cheated for him. They intimidated for him. They killed for him," he said.

"Now that the people's will has finally surfaced, thanks to the four-day revolution in February, they have to go. Otherwise the hopes raised by the revolution for the Philippines -- based upon the principles of freedom, justice and peace -- will remain a dream as there will be no change at all in the perceptions and in the personalities of the local government players. There will not even be a chance for change," he said. Pimentel said some of the incumbents would now "sing praises for President Aquino and proffer support for her government."

RAMOS DISCUSSES MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION

Security 'Fluid in Some Areas'

HK300937 Hong Kong AFP in English 0927 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 30 (AFP) -- A raging communist insurgency remains the most potent threat to the stability of the new Philippine government, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos said here Wednesday.

Recent events indicate that the security of the country, "while relatively stable, is still relatively fluid in some areas and certain aspects," Gen. Ramos told the Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines. He said a new aspect to the security problem has arisen in the form of diehard supporters of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos who have "followed a violent line" and who he assessed to be "still a force to reckon with."

But referring to the now exiled Mr. Marcos, whose 20-year strongman rule was generally believed to have fuelled the rapid growth of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA), he said "the CPP-NPA, despite having lost its chief propaganda instrument, remains to be the main threat" to the government of Corazon Aquino.

He said the NPA now had 16,000 full-time guerrillas and 11,200 firearms capable of launching "company-sized" operations, and control or exert influence on 15-17 per cent of the country's over 41,000 villages. The figures were up from the military's year-ago figures of 12,000 NPA regulars waging control or influencing 4 per cent of Philippine villages.

Gen. Ramos said the NPA was now on the "advanced substage of the strategic defensive," a guerrilla term for the stage immediately before insurgents gain parity with the Armed Forces.

He stressed however that the rebels were "a long way from attaining parity" with the 250,000-strong military and that "there has been a considerable reduction in the level of violent incidents in the countryside, compared to 1985."

President Aquino has said she would soon call for a limited ceasefire during which her government would hold talks with communist leaders in a bid to seek a political solution to the 17-year rebellion.

General Ramos warned that the communists' "many severe and perceived to be unattainable conditions is viewed with concern" by the military, and said "continued violent activities" by the rebels was taking its toll on civilians.

The NPA has accused the military of stepping up its counter-insurgency operations, while some NPA leaders are demanding the dismantling of U.S. military bases in the Philippines and the withdrawal of combat troops from rural areas as preconditions for talks.

At least 76 people have died in the past week in stepped-up fighting between soldiers and rebel formations. The state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY has said more than 600 people have been killed in insurgency-related incidents since Mrs. Aquino came to power in late February.

General Ramos said the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines was now being waged by a mere 5,300 armed regulars of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), 65 per cent of whom are campaigning for the secession of Mindanao Island. He said the three feuding factions within the MNLF "seem to be in the way of the government's national reconciliation" efforts.

A pro-autonomy faction of the MNLF is observing a three-week-old ceasefire with the military in Mindanao, but seven Moslem rebels and five soldiers have been killed in the past week in clashes between the military and the separatist faction. An upsurge of criminal activities in the two months that President Aquino has been in office was also noted, mainly due to economic difficulties, the General added, but did not elaborate.

He also welcomed plans by committee set up by Mrs. Aquino to investigate and prosecute troops accused of having committed abuses, saying a recent survey showed that 3 per cent to 4 per cent of the military "can really be called scalawags." "We only ask that the accusers specify who these people are instead of naming entire units," he added.

Military 'Capable of Coping'

HK290731 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Apr 86 p 21

[Text] Cebu City -- The military is fully capable of coping with any threat against the security of the Philippines, Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, said. Ramos flew to Cebu City Saturday for a command conference with the various components of the armed forces in Central Visayas.

The defense ministry is concerned about the unity and stability of the national, he told newsmen. Despite renewed attacks from the communist-led New People's Army (NPA), the armed forces is more than capable of ensuring the safety and protection of law abiding citizens, he said.

He called on the peace loving elements of society to continue helping the armed forces in consolidating and protecting the gains of the four-day February revolution. "We cannot do the job alone, we need the people like we needed them during the successful rebellion which we staged together to safeguard our freedoms and democratic institutions," Ramos said.

He told newsmen he deeply mourned the death of two newsmen who were killed together with some soldiers in a recent dissident ambush in Cagayan Valley.

CONTRACT WORKERS TOLD TO RETURN TO LIBYA

BK290803 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Apr 86 p 20

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has advised vacationing Filipino workers to return immediately to Libya to avoid problems on visas and contract commitments with their employers.

Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel issued the advice following a report from the Philippine Embassy in Tripoli that the airport there has been reopened to international and domestic flights. The Tripoli airport was closed for four days following the American air raids last April 15 in Tripoli and Benghazi.

The embassy report said that the situation there has returned to normal and embassy officer-in-charge Rosendo dela Cruz has informed Filipino workers to return to their work sites in various parts of Libya.

Jose Regalado, acting labor attache, said that newly-recruited workers who are still in Manila are being expected by their host employers. He added it would be up to the discretion of these workers whether to proceed to Libya.

BATAAN PLANT OPERATION DECISION STALLED

HK300141 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 86 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The Bataan nuclear power plant will be effectively mothballed for at least six months with the Aquino government likely to ask the Supreme Court to pass final judgment on its operations. This was indicated in a government report on the meetings early this month between Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin and U.S. Export-Import Bank chairman John Bohn.

According to the government document, the U.S. Eximbank official was told by both Ongpin and National Power Corp. (NPC) officials that "the delay on the decision as to whether or not the plant should operate is expected to last from six months to one year."

The report also attributed a Ministry of Finance position on the nuclear power plant to the fact that "the Philippines considers the issue of safety of primary importance. The Philippines intends to review the legal aspects of the project and raise the matter with the Supreme Court."

BUSINESS DAY sources claimed that the major purpose of the U.S. Eximbank official's visit to the country was to convince the government through the NPC and Ongpin to start operating the plant. While the report on the meetings between Ongpin and Bohn did not categorically show this, a statement in the report hinted at this: "NPC made it clear to the Eximbank that any step to hasten the decision-making time would only result to the nonoperation of the plant."

The U.S. Eximbank has the biggest share in the total loans that funded the plant. According to the NPC report of Aug. 31, 1985, out of the total \$1.4 billion dollar-denominated loans for the nuclear plant, \$644.4 million or 45 percent of the total represented U.S. Eximbank exposure. This consists of \$277.2 million in guarantees the bank extended, \$90 million capitalized interest on these guarantees, and a direct loan of \$277.2 million.

Sources in the foreign banking community claimed that Eximbank is worried that the nonoperation of the plant would hurt its prestige in the world banking community and put to question of its lending judgment since its loans to the plant represent its single biggest loan so far.

A more pressing problem the bank and the Philippine Government is confronting is the fact that the guarantees Eximbank extended were for bonds issued in the international capital market which under the terms of the rescheduling agreements cannot be restructured.

The U.S. Eximbank is also faced with the prospect of having to throw new money into the project. NPC and the Finance Ministry have asked the bank in the recent meetings for additional financing of \$40 million to cover the balance of project and start up costs and another \$142 million to pay for interest on Eximbank loans maturing from July 1985 to December 1987. The government has also asked for a totally different rescheduling of Eximbank loans on grounds that the project was delayed for four years.

TRADE UNION HEAD ON SUPPORT FOR AQUINO MOVES

HK291550 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Ernesto Herrera, secretary-general of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), committed the "total support" of TUCP and allied labor organizations yesterday for the moves of the Aquino government to increase productivity, enhance the position of foreign capital, and generate employment. He deplored the increasing number of strikes being declared by unions without proper notice, and urged Sanchez to back up his decisions on matters relating to the settlement of the labor disputes.

At the same time, however, Herrera, who made a solo appearance at yesterday's "Kapihan sa Manila" [Manila Coffeeshop] forum at the Manila Hotel, called on Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez to make himself clear in the pronouncement policies affecting the relations between management and labor.

The minister, Herrera said, "should now learn to consider himself minister of the nation, and not of a segment alone of labor," Herrera said. He made a solo appearance in yesterday's "Kapihan sa Manila" at the Manila Hotel. [sentence as published] The forum was delayed owing to the inability of Sanchez to appear as the main guest.

The labor leader said he has had to seek several conferences with President Aquino for clarification on "confusing public pronouncements" of Sanchez. On the minister's much-criticized statement on "profit-sharing," Herrera narrated how he sought an audience with the President who clarified the government's position to allay the apprehensions of foreign businessmen to invest in the Philippines.

INTENT OF U.S. DEVELOPMENT AID QUESTIONED

HK291505 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 28 Apr 86 p 4

["The White Paper" by Hermes Vittorio: "Foreign Assistance or Foreign Control?" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] With an array of American officials once again dangling their much-publicized offers of foreign assistance before the Cory government, we must ask again and again what is really in store for us every time we receive such an assistance. Does the country actually benefit from these grants in terms of needs and interests? Does assistance promote our national development?

As seen through history, U.S. assistance or aid has never really helped the country to the degree Americans claim it does. The country has actually suffered more losses than enjoyed benefits.

To begin with, all types of aid are tied to particular projects which must be approved by the American government. Although the reason behind this is to monitor resources, the fact is this system gives Americans power to determine or control our economic priorities.

Theoretically, one may ask: WHAT IS THE REAL MOTIVE BEHIND FOREIGN AID?

Obviously, the first motive is to ensure that the donor country will have some form of security-relationship with that of the recipient. By giving aid, the donor is assured that the receiver is indebted, financially or morally. In our case, there seems to be an unwritten understanding that we are not to receive assistance, economic and military, from the Soviet Union or the Comecon countries.

Another motive is economic. Everytime there is economic growth in the recipient-country, there is a corresponding market for American exports and opportunities for multinational investors. Poor countries make poor markets. And now with the IMF-imposed trade liberalization, the Philippines is forced to open its domestic market to foreign, i.e., American, exports.

Then there is the political motive. Aid is a form of political pay-off. The principal consideration when the U.S. Congress discusses foreign aid is "whether or not extending assistance to a nation or a group of nations will advance America's interest and objectives."

This is the real foreign aid program of the Reagan administration. This is also the reason why the Americans disregard the idea that the package given us should be called rental for the use of our country as their bases. The so-called humanitarian motive still depends on American national interests. Mass poverty or mass starvation is no guarantee that aid is immediately given. Hence, aid to starving Africa comes mostly from private donors; not from the commodity surpluses in farm silos of the American mid-west.

The most obvious motive of American aid to the Philippines is the rural development thrust of its assistance. Although we do not dispute the importance and need for rural development, the Americans push the advanced technology approach. Hence, there is the introduction of mechanical farming devices or inorganic fertilizers which have been found to be ultimately ineffective. In the words of Dr. Virginia Samonte of U.P. los Banos, in her study "Technology on Trial," "The rural poor who are supposedly the development target find modern technology beyond their financial reach." The rural well-to-do who have the money benefit from this technology package. The rural poor who do not receive appropriate technology because they cannot afford it, remain poor.

That there is the close link between rural development assistance program and American interest, which a USAID publication has openly admitted: "AFTER IMPROVING THEIR AGRICULTURE, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MAY IMPORT LESS FOOD. BUT THE NET DIFFERENCE, WITH THE BUILD-UP OF CAPITAL THROUGH BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS, WOULD BE A GAIN IN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. WORLD-WIDE SURPLUSES OF FOOD CROPS ARE LESS LIKELY THAN SHORTAGES.

"LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ARE UNLIKELY TO MAKE ANY LASTING IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR ECONOMIES -- AND BECOME CUSTOMERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCERS -- UNTIL THEY ARE ABLE TO FOLLOW THE AMERICAN PATH OF FIRST ESTABLISHING A STABLE FARM ECONOMY.

There is no question that agricultural productivity and efficient distribution are what we badly need. But these should not be merely for the benefit of other countries' profitable ventures.

The Philippines should not be the marketplace for experimental or inappropriate technology. Rural development must be Filipino development.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KAPITSA STATEMENT

HK291417 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 9

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet official informed President Aquino yesterday that there are many areas that the Philippines and the Soviet Union could explore to their mutual advantage.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, during a call on the President, pointed to joint economic enterprises such as those in Singapore, and landing rights for Soviet commercial planes which, he said, would "bring in a lot of money."

Kapitsa said there are many problems in the world, especially in the Southeast Asian region, that need to be discussed by President Aquino with her "counterpart" in Russia. Stressing that these discussions must be carried out on the highest levels, the Soviet official hoped that Mrs Aquino would accept the invitation of the Soviet Union to visit the country. He promised that "Leningrad would be more beautiful than Paris."

President Aquino said that to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Philippine-Soviet diplomatic relations, she would appoint an ambassador to Moscow after consulting with her foreign minister who is now in Bali, Indonesia.

The Philippines has had no chief of mission in the Soviet capital since Ambassador Luis Moreno Salcedo was transferred to the United Nations in New York about five years ago. Only a charge d'affaires, Romeo Fernandez, has been administering the Philippine embassy in Moscow.

Kapitsa discussed several specific projects and facilities that the Soviet Union is interested which would benefit the Philippines in a large measure. He mentioned an increase in cultural exchanges and noted how proud the Philippines must be that two Filipinas are now in the Kirov.

He hoped the Philippines would send more Filipinos and, jokingly, hoped that they would not return here as Bolsleviks. He also recalled that the President's late husband, former Sen. Benigno Aquino, was in Russia when he was filming his documentary, "Journey Through Russia."

Kapitsa also took occasion to accused [as published] the United States of forming a new military alliance in the Pacific region that the USSR feared would eventually expand into a North Atlantic Treaty Organization-type group.

He pointed out that the U.S. and Japan have indicated the creation of the new alliance that would first be called Pacific Economic Community. But eventually, he said, the organization would become an "Asian NATO" comprising the U.S., Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the underdeveloped Southeast Asian nations.

"The Soviet Union has called attention to this plan and has asked why, instead of such dubious alliances, more trade and technological relationships were not established," Kapitsa told Mrs Aquino.

He stressed that instead of a military alliance envisioned by the U.S., a Pacific Conference should be called to discuss a non-nuclear zone in the area, the reduction of naval presence, and broader economic relations.

"Energetic measures must be taken to reduce, to halt the slide into nuclear war," Kapitsa said. "The situation in the Pacific is especially disturbing. This lake that should be what it is called, peaceful, is instead an arena fraught with the possibility of war."

Noting that the ocean is "dotted with military bases and patrolled by warships," the minister called for a ban on nuclear weapons, reduction of conventional armies and naval presence. He said his mission here is "to begin to build a bridge between Moscow and Manila and for that task to succeed with the necessary speed it is important that the bridge be constructed from both sides of the river."

Kapitsa declared that the Soviet Union respects the independence of nations and believes in non-interference in their affairs. It also respects the choices of the people, and "the Filipino people could not have made a more excellent choice than Corazon Aquino."

FOREIGNERS INVOLVED IN TERRORISM TO BE DEPORTED

HK291405 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 10

[By Rod L. Villa Jr.]

[Text] Government officials decided yesterday to deport all foreigners found involved in terrorism against diplomatic and other foreign offices and similar acts violating national security.

They said foreign students and other nationals who took part in last week's violent demonstrations that injured three photo journalists, would be banished as soon as their identities are established.

While the Philippines maintains close ties with both the United States and Libya, the government cannot tolerate acts of criminality by foreigners enjoying the hospitality of the country, they said.

Representatives of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Defense, and Education, and the Commission on Immigration and Deportation (CID) met behind closed doors to evaluate intelligence reports on plans to stage retaliatory attacks against the U.S. the United Kingdom, and other foreign offices for the recent American attack on Libya.

They were also closely monitoring agreements purportedly forged by local Muslim groups and foreign associations based here to stage mass anti-U.S. movements.

The officials are scheduled to meet again today to act on preliminary findings to be submitted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports' foreign students and special activities office headed by Col. Luis Manaois.

Requesting anonymity, sources said the conferees were going over reports that Libyan students carrying passports of other Arab countries may be among those who staged the violent rallies on Manila's main streets and in front of the American embassy on Roxas Blvd. last week.

They were scrutinizing the list of some 10,000 foreign students for Libyans. They cited precedents set by Iranian students who were banned in 1984 for engaging in violent activities at the height of the struggle that led to the downfall of the Shah of Iran but managed to stay by posing as Pakistanis. They also were looking into the involvement of certain travel and immigration agencies suspected of forging passports in exchange for "fabulous sums of money."

They were closely watching the increase in the number of Jordanian students from only 25 in 1982 to over 1,000 enrolled last school year in various schools in the country. The Philippines reportedly has no diplomatic ties with Jordan. There are also reports that substantial shipment of arms from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) landed in Mindanao recently with the assistance of a Muslim group.

MARCOSES DENOUNCE AQUINO GOVERNMENT 27 APRIL

HK291413 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[By Veronica G. Andrada]

[Text] Former President Marcos yesterday blamed the upsurge of New People's Army (NPA) activities on Jose Maria Sison and Bernabe Buscayno, also known as "Commander Dante", alleged leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

The former President spoke in a live long-distance telephone interview from Hawaii relayed by loudspeakers to about 300,000 Marcos loyalists in front of the Quirino Grandstand at the Rizal Park.

Fernando Diaz, chairman of the Ako'y Pilipino Movement, placed the overseas call to the Marcoses for the benefit of the rallyists.

The former First Lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, also addressed the people who chanted "Marcos, Marcos, Marcos pa rin" in the Ati-Atihan beat.

Marcos said Buscayno and Sison were reorganizing their forces and preparing plans to stage more and bigger NPA attacks, particularly against the military.

Buscayno and Sison, former political detainees under the Marcos rule, were released by President Corazon Aquino in line with her reconciliation policy.

Marcos expressed sympathy over the plight of the soldiers and photo-journalists killed in a recent ambush in Cagayan as he deplored the armed clash between the military and the private army of former Lanao del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo. Marcos urged the military to be vigilant in the performance of their duties, stressing that they should remember that their loyalty is to the Constitution, the Republic Act, and the flag, not to a single person. He appealed to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to watch over forces that might seek to divide the military. He said there were also "plain outlaws who do not really understand communism but are out to grab power."

He appealed for unity among the military men and asked them not to allow the communists and terrorists to take control of the country. He urged the loyalists to understand the soldiers and help them, not fight them.

The former President said that upon his return to Manila, he would try to recover from the losses he suffered from the Aquino government. He said he would not seek vengeance.

He accused the Aquino government of committing the "biggest robbery in political history." He denounced the sequestration of properties which he said do not belong to the government but to private individuals.

He told the rallyists not to stop their struggle, saying "we will fight for our freedom, honor, dignity, and peace of our country." He said the loyalists must carry out the revolt without any bloodshed.

Mrs. Marcos on the other hand, denounced what she claimed to be "cruel acts" of the Aquino government. She said her family was willing to suffer all the difficulties that befell them if only avoid violence in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, former Sen. Arturo Tolentino protested the arrest orders issued by the Aquino government against him for alleged "sedition and usurpation of public office." He said "the loyalists are merely exercising their rights and that the movement is not of politicians, but of the people."

Many actors and actresses were present in the rally. Amalia Fuentes, speaking on behalf of the artists, said: "there is nothing wrong with supporting Marcos. This is our right. I believe there are more actors and actresses politicized by the recent events unlike before when we were discouraged from taking sides. I personally did not like what happened during the so-called revolution. I was for Cory's unity and reconciliation, then, but recent events made me believe nothing of the sort is going to happen. I guess there is something wrong."

LEADER OF MARCOS LOYALIST GROUP ON AQUINO, U.S.

HK290801 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 27 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] A leader of a Marcos loyalist group demonstrating daily in Manila has alleged that President Aquino is an American citizen and has "no right running the country." Fernando Diaz, national chairman of the "Ako'y Pilipino" Movement [APM] participating in the vigil in front of the U.S. Embassy demanding the return of deposed President Marcos, also urged the holding of another presidential election to be supervised by the United Nations "to settle once and for all," he said, the present political problems in the country.

Accusing Mrs Aquino of being an American citizen, Diaz said he has proof to show she is disqualified to the presidency. He, however, did not elaborate on his charges except to say he will present the evidence soon.

Diaz accused the United States of manipulating events during the February revolution, saying the U.S. "had a big hand in the incident that toppled President Marcos." Diaz said majority of Filipinos are aware of the American role in the civilian-backed military revolt as well as the role the U.S. plays in the political and economic affairs of the country.

He said the daily vigil of some 50 cause-oriented groups in front of the U.S. embassy not only demands the return of Marcos but also the restoration of justice, democracy and freedom. "The movement originated as a mere concept which eventually gained more followers," Diaz said. He said the APM is well-organized nationwide, adding that "we are determined to fight for our cause to the end."

MILITARY DENIES MARCOS FORCES PLANNING ATTACK

HK300303 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Military authorities yesterday [29 April] denied the reported existence of a Marcos loyalist force out to launch attacks on Metro Manila. Armed Forces Deputy Chief of Staff Brigadier General Eduardo Ermita said the military has no intelligence information on the existence of a Marcos loyalist force. He said he personally talked with the supposed leaders of the Marcos force headed by Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit and confirmed there is no loyalist force and no planned attack. The report said some 5,000 fully armed former members of the Presidential Security Command have regrouped in Ilocos Norte to seize power from the Aquino government.

PCGG, JAPAN INVESTIGATE MARCOS-TANAKA PAYOFFS

HK290759 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[By Jerry Espalanda]

[Text] Government investigators are now gathering evidence of the payoff where a former Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] official acted as Marcos' "front" in the release and transfer of government funds to Tanaka in October 1972.

Documents in the possession of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) also point to the release of about P13 million from the New York branch of the Philippine National Bank [PNB] three months earlier.

The amount taken from the PNB was spent for a party hosted by former First Lady Imelda R. Marcos for "a Japanese delegation" at the Waldorf Towers in Manhattan. The PCGG told the INQUIRER that the ex-DBP official was given blanket authority by the former president to preside over the payoff.

The identity of the bank official was temporarily withheld by the PCGG pending the start of the formal hearings on the Marcos-Tanaka links which are scheduled to start early next month. Evidence showed that the amount "donated" to Tanaka was withdrawn from the account of the bank official in a Hong Kong bank in August 1972. The same amount was taken from a Philippine Government account at the DBP sometime in July of the same year.

PCGG sources told the INQUIRER that the evidence include an agreement where Tanaka would use his position and influence in the Japanese shipbuilding industry and 'pledges' to pay Marcos through a frontman 20 to 25 percent of two contracts for the building of a fleet of oil tankers for the Philippine National Oil Co (PNOC).

The Japanese Diet, the International Trade and Industry and Foreign Affairs Ministries and the Economic Planning Agency are presently conducting a joint investigation on the dealings between Marcos and some Japanese firms.

The Aquino government has also started its investigation of the DBP official who was earlier questioned on allegations he was a frontman of Marcos' brother-in-law, Benjamin Romualdez, and on his involvement on the accumulation of DBP liabilities to P192 billion.

Commissioner Raul Daza told newsmen the other day that it would take his team several months to review and analyze all the documents linking Marcos to the "Japanese kickback case." The documents, Daza added, were part of the evidence Marcos carried with him to Hawaii last February but were later seized and turned over to the PCGG by United States Customs authorities.

PDSP URGES AQUINO TO DIVERSIFY SOURCES OF AID

HK291540 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 86 p 22

[Text] The Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) has urged the Aquino government to diversify its sources of foreign aid and pressed for a thorough resolution to the Mindanao secessionist movement.

Bert Gonzales, PDSP chairman, told BUSINESS DAY that there is "tremendous international goodwill for the Aquino administration" and many European, Middle East and Asian countries are willing to extend financial aid.

Gonzales came back recently after a five-year self-exile. He spent three years in Europe and two years in Malaysia. PDSP has strong links with social democratic parties in many parts of the world which belong to the Socialist International. "They're just waiting to be asked," Gonzales said, referring to some European governments. He said President Aquino should not limit the country's sources of foreign aid to U.S. and Japan. She should balance these off with other sources, he added.

The President, he said, should first come up with a nationalist economic policy that will not rely only on the U.S. for support and guarantee the economic independence of the country.

He said West Germany and Sweden, for instance have donated funds to Nicaragua. "Why not to the Philippines?" he added. Austria, he also pointed out, doubled its aid to the Philippines; and Spain gave the Philippines preferential trade treatment.

Gonzales likewise said President Aquino needs to study all the options in solving the conflict in Mindanao and not to make a move yet until all is clear with her... If she handles the Muslim problem well, she'll get [a] tremendous amount of money from the Middle East."

He said PDSP believes the government should recognize the legitimate representatives of the MNLF, accept the differences that separate them from the rest of the country, and invite them to reunite "to preserve the geographical integrity of the country."

After the basis for unity has been established, the terms for autonomy can be discussed such as centralized military, foreign relations, payment of taxes, among others, Gonzales explained.

PDSP has close links to the Nur Misuari faction of the MNLF. The party's armed group, Sandigan, which has been dissolved, was based in Mindanao and was allied with the Bangsa Moro Army [BMA].

But, Gonzales admitted, the PDSP "failed miserably" in its armed struggle since most of the PDSP members are "fitted for parliamentary struggle." He also said they resorted to armed struggle because the avenues for reform were blocked by the former regime. He added that they did not aim to seize state power but merely to defend themselves against the dictatorship. Gonzales also disclosed that some members of the BMA were impatient for peace talks and ready to launch offensives. [sentence as published] The official stance of the MNLF, however, supports the call for a ceasefire by President Aquino.

"They see equal chances of peace as well as being betrayed," said Gonzales. "So some are thinking of hitting the army now while it is not as formidable as it will be a year from now. But Nur has warned them to not start war because the goodwill will be lost." Misuari, he said, is still awaiting peace initiatives from the new government.

PDSP was launched in 1973 and has since been an illegal party. Now participating in Parliamentary struggle, the party is preparing for local elections and aims to get 20 percent of the local posts. Key officials of PDSP include Agapito "Butz" Aquino, who is [a] member of the central committee, and businessman Ramon Pedrosa, in charge of international relations. PDSP is also developing links with various labor unions, peasant organizations as well as sectoral groups.

PNP AMBIVALENT ON NEW U.S. BASES AGREEMENT

BK290215 Manila PNA in English 0125 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 29 (PNA) -- The opposition Partido Nacionalista Ng Pilipinas (Nationalist Party of the Philippines) [PNP] Monday said it will call for the termination of the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement on the due date in 1991 but will leave the door open for the United States to propose a new treaty that will meet historic Philippine demands for equitable relations. "The burden should be on the United States to request and on the Philippines to refuse or accept," said former MP and Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, PNP acting chairman.

The PNP executive committee, composed of 36 former members of parliament, deliberated on seven major national issues in connection with a draft platform being readied for its national founding congress. These issues relate to the bases, local autonomy, land reform, the insurgency, the foreign debt crisis, education and approaches to economic development.

Former acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes told the committee the 1960 Serrano-Bohlen Amendment to the bases agreement had provided for joint consultations in the event nuclear weapons would be sited in the Philippine bases. He said this provisions should be fully clarified in a new treaty.

Former MP Rafael Palmares battled for outright termination of the bases agreement, with no extension, "because our national sovereignty and our standing in the family of nations require that all foreign bases be eliminated for our soil." He said the allegation that Clark Air Base was used to interfere with Philippine internal affairs during the four-day February revolution should be a cause for deep concern.

The committee agreed that the Philippine Government should use the imminent expiration of the base agreement as a historic opportunity to demand the rectification of all unequal treaties between the Philippines and the United States. The committee rejected the option of a national referendum, saying the Philippine Government, if it derives its sovereignty from the people, should not "pass the buck" to a referendum which can result in dissipating the bargaining advantages of the government. On the other hand, it said, "The government must not fear to face the people to account for its decision on the bases treaty."

MILITARY PINPOINTS NPA, MNLF TROUBLE SPOTS

HK291419 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 86 p 84

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The military yesterday pinpointed trouble spots or rebel-infested areas in the country during an emergency command conference at Camp Aguinaldo with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and New Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

The rebel-infested areas are Region 2 (Batangas, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Kalinga-Apayao, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino); Region 6 (Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, and Negros del Norte); Region 9 (Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, and Zamboanga del Sur); and Region 10 (Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, and Surigao del Norte)

After the emergency meeting, Enrile said the Armed Forces will pursue its "defensive stance" in the face of stepped-up attacks by the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front. He, however, sternly warned the communists and rebels that the military "will use quantum force."

Enrile also clarified news reports that his ministry is modifying its defensive posture in the wake of renewed rebel activity in some provinces. "Primarily, we will take a defensive posture without prejudice to any counteraction or initiation of efforts against possible targets that we discover to be opportune targets until and unless the ceasefire is in place," he said.

Enrile, however, said the rebels should not delude themselves. "We will use quantum force that may be called for in any and by the given situation," he noted.

Asked to comment on the current situation in some recently "active" areas, namely, Marawi City, Sulu and Cagayan, Enrile said things seem to be relatively under control in these areas. "In the case of Marawi City, former governor Ali Dimaporo's group has moved out of the city and is now in Binigayan town which is Dimaporo's hometown. In Sulu, things are quiet at the moment. Although there have been some sporadic encounters between dissidents and government troopers, we are not actually concerned about this area too much because these are small operational problems," he said.

As for Cagayan, Enrile's hometown, the defense minister said government military forces are still conducting security operations. "Security efforts in Cagayan have not abated and will continue," he said. He however could not "be specific because we do not want the enemy to know what we're doing."

Enrile said despite the renewed rebel activities in certain areas in the country, "we hope the people out there in the jungle heed President Corazon Aquino's call for reconciliation." The defense minister added that "I am realistic enough to know that the hardcore members of the insurgency movement will not heed this call unless it is to their benefit or advantage."

"The situation is under control in Marawi City," Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, RUC [Regional Unified Command] 12 commander, said. He denied reports that there were fatalities during the two-day clash last Friday and Saturday in the city between armed followers of Dimaporo and government troopers.

Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno, South Com [southern command] chief said there are no hostilities in Sulu after eight soldiers were wounded and four rebels killed in heavy fighting which broke out this weekend in the Muslim province. Magno said that clash occurred when troopers of the 25th infantry battalion and 10th infantry stumbled upon training camps run by separatist Muslim rebels in Maimbung and Tugas, Sulu.

Col. Bernardo Ramos, RUC 2 commander, on the other hand, said that no significant encounters with elements of the New People's Army (NPA) have occurred in Cagayan over the weekend since the ambush-slaying of eight army men, including a deputy brigade commander and two journalists in Gattaran, Cagayan last Thursday.

"With regards to the ambush in Gattaran, we've identified the NPA group responsible for it. It was the same group which burned down the school building in Lasam, Cagayan three days ago," Ramos said. "This group commander of the NPA in Northern Luzon, whose identity we are keeping under wraps for the moment."

Ramos said the NPA groups in his territory are currently concentrated in three key areas, namely, the western side of Cagayan, the Kalinga-Apayao side, and Isabela province. "The NPA here is not really that well armed," he noted. "The rebels carry old M-16 and M-14 rifles and I do not think it would be necessary to augment the current government troops deployed in these areas. The idea is to reinforce the troops with supplies and logistics."

CARDINAL SIN URGES NPA TO HALT ARMED CAMPAIGN

HK291523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 23 (AFP) -- Philippines primate Jaime Cardinal Sin Tuesday appealed to communist insurgents to stop their armed campaign and give President Corazon Aquino a chance to prove her sincerity.

"Reconciliation can still become a real possibility" if the communist New People's Army (NPA) sought "the way of peace," the Manila archbishop said in his homily at a mass honoring slain Filipino photojournalist Wilfredo Vicoy.

Mr Vicoy, the REUTER'S news agency's chief photographer in Manila, died of injuries sustained Thursday in an NPA ambush in the northern province of Cagayan. Eight soldiers and another Filipino journalist were killed in the attack. Mr Vocoy and MANILA BULLETIN correspondent Pete Mabazza were the first journalist victims of the communist rebellion.

Cardinal Sin urged the NPA to give the government "the chance to prove its sincerity," referring to President Aquino's plan to negotiate a political solution to the 17-year insurgency.

Mrs Aquino last week said she would soon call for a limited ceasefire during which her government would hold talks with top communist leaders. Seventy-six people have died in the past week in stepped-up hostilities between the military and the NPA.

The cardinal praised the military for the "restraint" it has shown thus far in the face of increased NPA attacks, adding that "the armed forces are willing to observe a ceasefire the moment the president calls for one."

The National Democratic Front, grouping the NPA and other dissident groups, said in a press statemene here Monday that they were willing to heed Mrs Aquino's call but accused the military of stepping up its attacks on the NPA.

Cardinal Sin warned that this predominantly Roman Catholic country of 54 million people "will not prosper if it is torn by internal strife," and urged Filipinos to be tolerant of "those who do not think as they do."

The influential primate played a crucial role in the overthrow of Ferdinand Marcos in February, encouraging hundreds of thousands of unarmed civilians to gether to form a peaceful unarmed human barricade to protect a small military faction that mutinied against the 20-year-old regime.

SISON LINKS CATHOLIC CHURCH TO 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

HK290919 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 28 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Jose Ma. Sison, Communist Party of the Philippines founding Chairman and ex-political detainee, has denounced the Roman Catholic Church and the educational system as cultural apparatuses that serve to perpetuate U.S. imperialism in the country.

Delivering his fourth lecture at the UP [University of the Philippines] Asian Center before an audience that include ex-Sen. Maria Kalaw, noted playwright-dramatist Wilfrido Ma. Guerrero, Sison charged that the Roman Catholic Church and the educational system have worked to serve U.S. imperialist interests in the country.

The Catholic Church, according to Sison, has adjusted to U.S. imperialism as a dominant force shaping Philippine culture that is "anti-national, anti-scientific, and anti-people." It has followed an "essentially feudal ideology" and has helped to propagate "modern imperialism couched as liberal democracy," by sanctifying abstract notions of "individual freedom and civil liberties."

Sison also accused the Church of "counterposing religious sentiments against the anti-imperialist struggle" today, much as it did in the anti-colonial struggle during the Spanish times.

He pointed out the role of the Jesuits, "the intellectual commandos of the Church" in the promulgation of an anti-subversion law and in suppressing the progressive anti-imperialists works of Agoncillo, Majul and others in the 50s.

He also denounced the Catholic schools as largely the domain of children of the exploiting class. These schools, according to the political ideologue, serve to foster "feudal idealism and a bourgeois ideology" based on abstract notions of individual rights and national sovereignty. They fashion the minds of an urban elite towards a "bourgeois economic theory, theory of management, and counter-revolutionary ideology," he charged.

Sison also denounced the public educational system, the University of the Philippines included, which was instituted by the U.S. as an instrument for propagating "modern imperialism" under the guise of liberal democracy.

Sison said that this system, the "pensionado system," and the continuing scholarship program to the U.S. serve to produce a pro-U.S. urban elite of technocrats, bureaucrats, and managers and therefore work to perpetuate U.S. imperialists hold on the country.

ARMED FORCES PLACED ON 'FULL RED ALERT'

HK291357 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] The New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) has been placed on full red alert status, following intelligence reports that the New People's Army (NPA) will launch more and bigger attacks against military and civilian installations.

The NAFP is faced with an armed struggle on two fronts -- the escalating communist rebellion of the NPA and the armed resistance of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

At the same time, the defense ministry said that the government had no plans to use U.S. Marines against the communist insurgents "even if the U.S. government offers its help because the insurgency problem is an internal affair which can be handled effectively by the NAFP."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told THE MANILA EVENING POST that the government and the defense ministry had submitted to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger a revised "shopping list" of arms and other equipment which the NAFP badly needs to modernize its fighting force.

Enrile said the NAFP had the capability to meet any armed uprising either from the insurgents or from forces still loyal to Marcos. He said "morale within the armed forces is high and measures are being adopted to professionalize the AFP's ranks."

Military installations in Northern and Southern Luzon and Mindanao have come under intense attacks by NPA guerrillas. Intelligence reports indicate that these attacks are intended to drive home the message that the communist insurgents have rejected the government's call for a ceasefire and reconciliation.

Military strategists said the communists, after the People's Revolution staged by Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos, new AFP chief of Staff, suffered from what they described as a strategic defeat. They said the NPA, who used corruption in the Marcos government as the main propaganda line in inducing the people to support its cause, suffered a propaganda setback after the success of the People's Revolution which ousted Marcos.

Documents recently seized from dissidents, strategists revealed, showed the insurgents shifted their propaganda by blaming the Americans for the "deprivation suffered by the masses in the countryside." Based on these documents, NPA teach-ins are centered on lectures which say the February 22-25 revolution that ousted Marcos was not a Philippine revolution, but an American-inspired uprising designed to perpetuate U.S. influence in the country.

NPA attacks are concentrated not only in Northern Luzon, reports received by the PC [Philippine Constabulary] headquarters in Camp Crame showed. NPA insurgents have been operating with alarming regularity in several parts of the Bicol region.

These attacks, military sources said, are apparently well-coordinated, and that the communists have the advantage of familiarity with the terrain where they operate. In addition, the NPAs dictate the time and place of their operation, placing the military on the defensive most of the time.

Many soldiers and two newsmen were killed during the past few days in heavy fighting between the military and NPA's in Cagayan. Pete Mabazza, a correspondent of the MANILA BULLETIN and Willie Vicoy, an award-winning photographer of REUTER, died when their military convoy was ambushed last week on NPA's in Lasam, Cagayan.

MORE AIRCRAFT SENT TO MINDANAO, CAGAYAN VALLEY

HK290825 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] More aircrafts have been fielded to embattled areas of the country in support of ground units of the Armed Forces. This was disclosed today by Philippine Air Force commanding General Ramon Farolan. Jun Francisco reports on that:

[Begin Francisco recording] Farolan said the aircrafts, consisting of helicopters, gunships, and fighter jets, will take off from Villamor Airbase to the critical areas of Mindanao and the Cagayan Valley region. He said these modern aircrafts have enough [words indistinct] and sufficient firepower to help in the fight of insurgency.

Farolan also disclosed that sophisticated aircrafts like the F-5E and the F-5A will be acquired by the Air Force and will be immediately deployed in the combat zones. The Air Force will be celebrating its golden anniversary on 2 May with President Aquino as the guest of honor. [end recording]

MINDANAO CONSTITUTION REPORTEDLY SIGNED

HK291427 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[By Edmond Valen]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- The signing of the so-called constitution of the "Federal Republic of Mindanao" (FRM) went on last Friday despite the military suppressing the information through media blackout.

This was revealed yesterday to the INQUIRER by the signatories of the document. However, they requested anonymity for what they described as "security reasons."

The sources also added that the raising of the FRM flag presentation of the federal seal, and signing of the FRM "national anthem" were held during the convention. But the military did not disrupt the proceeding allegedly because of the presence of international newsmen covering the affairs.

The military, sources said, deliberately ignored the activities. AFP sources said that the secessionists -- who call themselves the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) were only able to raise and sing a "jingle." Sources theorized the military wanted to avoid an "incident" which would only have generated international publicity for the group, led by ex-Assemblyman and Deputy Information Minister under Marcos, Reuben Canoy.

At the same time, Canoy told the INQUIRER that the signing of the FRM constitution actually took place as well as the ceremonial activities. He added, however, that the convention was "just a proclamation of intent to establish the federal government and not the proclamation of the government itself."

Canoy further said the proclamation will take more time because they "still have to consult the entire Mindanao populace regarding the matter." Canoy's group plans to get the signatures of at least three million people to confirm the move.

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